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CROP RECORD

# Crop Production

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## UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

Corn is estimated at 3,195 million bushels, 4 percent more than forecast August 1, but 7 percent less than last year, and 2 percent more than average.

All Wheat is estimated at 923 million bushels, about 1 percent more than forecast a month earlier but 7 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average.

Oats production, at 1,338 million bushels, is nearly 2 percent less than August 1 but 16 percent more than last year and 1 percent above average.

Sorghum Grain is estimated at 481 million bushels, 15 percent more than August 1, 2 1/3 times last year's crop, and 3 times the 10-year average.

Soybeans For Beans are estimated at 459 million bushels, 7 percent more than a month earlier, 1 percent more than last year's crop, and almost 70 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Peanut production is estimated at 1,594 million pounds, about the same as last year but 9 percent less than average.

Fall Potatoes are estimated at 151 million cwt., 2 percent less than the season's first forecast on August 1, and 9 percent less than last year, but 1 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 111 million bushels, nearly 4 percent less than August 1, but 11 percent more than last year and 1 percent more than average.

Peach production at 63 million bushels is 10 percent less than last year but only 2 percent less than average.

Milk production of 10,794 million pounds in August was 1 percent more than a year earlier and 3 percent more than average.

Egg production estimated at 4,538 million eggs for August is about the same as last year and 16 percent more than average.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
CrPr 2-2(9-57)

Crop Reporting Board  
Washington, D.C.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE	PRODUCTION (In Thousands)					
		: Average 1946-55:		: Indicated 1956		: Average 1946-55:	
		: 1956		: Sept. 1, 1957		: 1956	
		1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Corn, all	bu.	37.8	45.4	44.2	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,065,771
Wheat, all	"	17.4	20.0	21.4	1,131,000	997,207	914,978
Winter	"	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601
All spring	"	14.3	18.5	19.3	268,529	262,212	224,377
Durum	"	11.7	16.6	17.1	29,637	39,007	39,022
Other spring	"	14.6	18.9	19.8	238,892	222,605	185,355
Oats	"	34.3	34.3	37.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,361,456
Barley	"	26.8	29.0	28.8	291,589	372,495	432,396
Rye	"	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440
Flaxseed	"	9.0	8.8	6.0	38,627	48,712	41,210
Sorghum grain	"	19.0	21.9	26.7	155,980	205,065	417,818
Rice	100 lb. bag	2/ 2,355	2/ 3,030	2/ 3,036	45,279	47,402	40,488
Cotton	bale	2/ 300	2/ 409	2/ 446	13,669	13,310	11,897
Hay, all	ton	1.40	1.48	1.63	104,178	108,708	118,897
Hay, wild	"	.81	.73	.94	11,367	8,671	11,039
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.17	2.08	2.24	43,854	61,127	68,133
Hay, clover and timothy 3/	"	1.41	1.42	1.49	28,435	21,107	21,016
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.06	1.06	6,043	4,188	4,312
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	2/ 1,058	2/ 1,215	2/ 1,138	16,573	17,114	16,302	16,108
Peas, dry field (Cleaned) 100 lb.	" 2/ 1,123	2/ 1,360	2/ 1,295	3,584	4,652	3,137	3,315
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.2	21.8	21.2	271,689	455,860	428,356
Peanuts 4/	lb.	818	1,157	1,038	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,590,195
Potatoes: 5/	cwt.						
Winter	"	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810
Early spring	"	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243
Late spring	"	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
Early summer	"	80.2	94.9	88.5	9,980	9,503	8,898
Late summer	"	152.7	181.0	163.3	33,042	33,967	31,510
Fall	"	163.4	191.1	175.4	149,919	166,634	154,903
Total	"	150.4	175.9	164.5	226,458	243,716	234,974
Sweetpotatoes 5/	"	54.0	59.4	59.1	20,179	16,922	16,046
Tobacco	lb.	1,273	1,598	1,437	2,148,308	2,180,805	1,608,831
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	20.9	25.7	26.6	6,743	6,485	7,516
Sugar beets	"	15.0	16.6	17.1	11,528	13,010	14,956
Broomcorn	"	2/ 268	2/ 200	2/ 291	35	20	43
Hops	lb.	1,446	1,586	1,511	51,080	38,383	42,284
Pasture	pct.	6/ 73	6/ 68	6/ 74	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Averages 1949-55. 6/ Condition September 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)					
		Average		1956	Indicated		
		1946-55			Aug. 1, 1957	Sept. 1, 1957	
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	2/ 109,968		100,623	115,640	111,362	
Peaches	"	2/ 64,251		2/ 69,859	65,798	62,646	
Pears	"	2/ 29,940		32,322	33,486	33,069	
Grapes	ton	2/ 2,954		2,895	2,670	2,666	
Cherries (12 States)	"	2/ 223		168	229	229	
Apricots ( 3 States)	"	2/ 224		196	199	199	
Cranberries (5 States)	bbl.		940	970	---	1,020	
Pecans	lb.	138,599		173,700	119,000	121,850	

1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition September 1			
		Average		1956	
		1946-55			
Oranges and Tangerines	pct.	73	72	72	66
Grapefruit	"	58	58	62	67
Lemons	"	75	80	74	64

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH		MILK			EGGS		
		Average		1956	1957	Average	
		1946-55				1946-55	1956
		Million pounds				Millions	
July		11,428	11,526	11,692	4,373	4,760	4,786
August		10,453	10,659	10,794	3,963	4,568	4,588
Jan.-Aug. Incl.		83,550	88,932	89,791	40,955	41,556	42,093

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1957 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest		1957 percent of 1956
	Average	1956	1957	1956	
	1946-55	1956	1957	1956	
Corn, all	82,451	75,950	72,239	95.2	
Wheat, all	65,404	49,817	43,161	86.6	
Winter	46,477	35,637	31,075	87.2	
All spring	18,927	14,180	12,086	85.2	
Durum	2,423	2,379	2,365	99.4	
Other spring	16,504	11,801	9,721	82.4	
Oats	38,662	33,639	35,774	106.3	
Barley	10,854	12,827	14,964	116.7	
Rye	1,734	1,636	1,721	105.2	
Flaxseed	4,309	5,545	5,335	96.2	
Sorghum grain	8,115	9,349	18,027	192.8	
Rice	1,912	1,564	1,350	86.3	
Cotton	22,050	15,615	13,686	87.6	
Hay, all	74,248	73,627	73,499	99.8	
Hay, wild	13,991	11,914	12,308	103.3	
Hay, alfalfa	20,277	29,402	30,372	103.3	
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	20,212	14,848	14,266	96.1	
Hay, lespedeza	5,730	3,942	4,016	101.9	
Beans, dry edible	1,580	1,409	1,415	100.4	
Peas, dry field	320	342	256	74.9	
Soybeans for beans	13,486	20,926	21,650	103.5	
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	2,238	1,385	1,536	110.9	
Potatoes: <u>3/</u>					
Winter	23	34	45	133.1	
Early spring	24	26	32	121.8	
Late spring	202	166	174	105.1	
Early summer	125	100	100	99.8	
Late summer	218	188	187	99.6	
Fall	918	872	862	98.9	
Total	1,509	1,386	1,400	101.1	
Sweetpotatoes <u>3/</u>	373	285	274	96.2	
Tobacco	1,694	1,365	1,128	82.7	
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	252	288	114.1	
Sugar beets	770	785	877	111.7	
Broomcorn	262	203	286	140.9	
Hops	36	24	28	114.0	

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/ Picked and threshed.

3/ Averages 1949-55.

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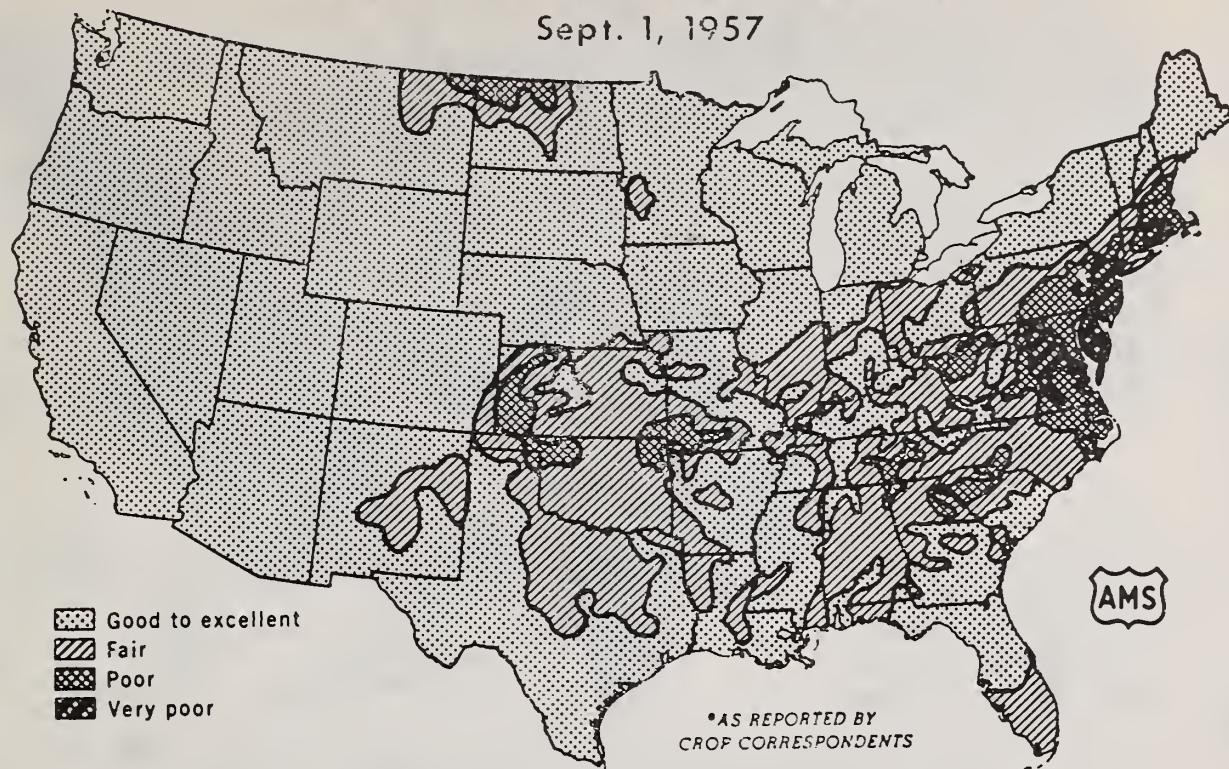
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## FEED CROP PROSPECTS\*

Sept. 1, 1957

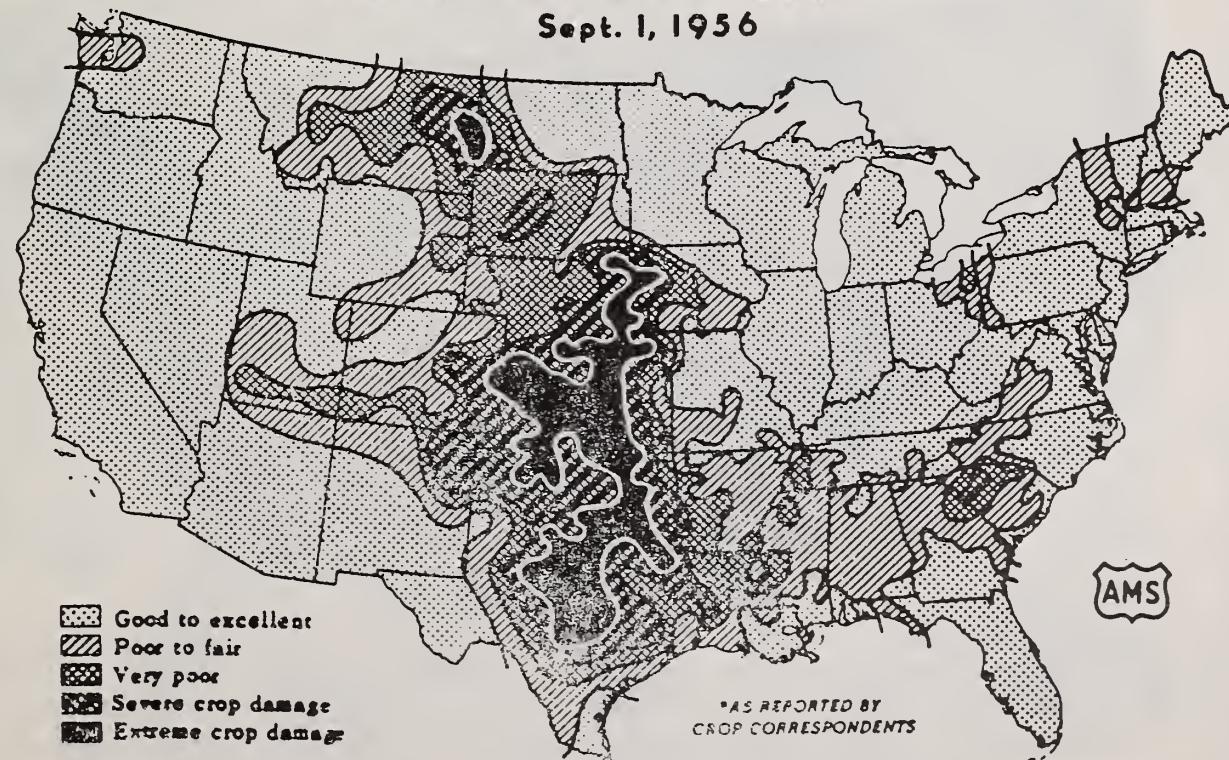


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## FEED CROP PROSPECTS\*

Sept. 1, 1956

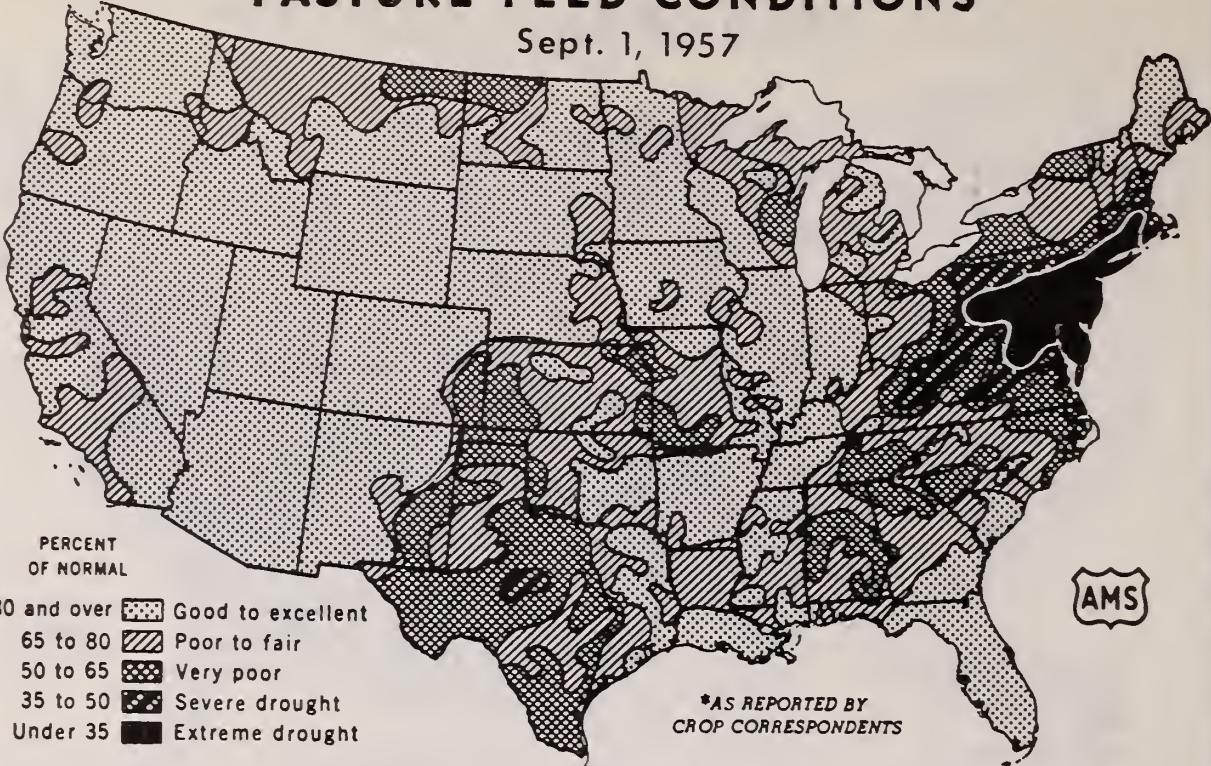


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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Sept. 1, 1957



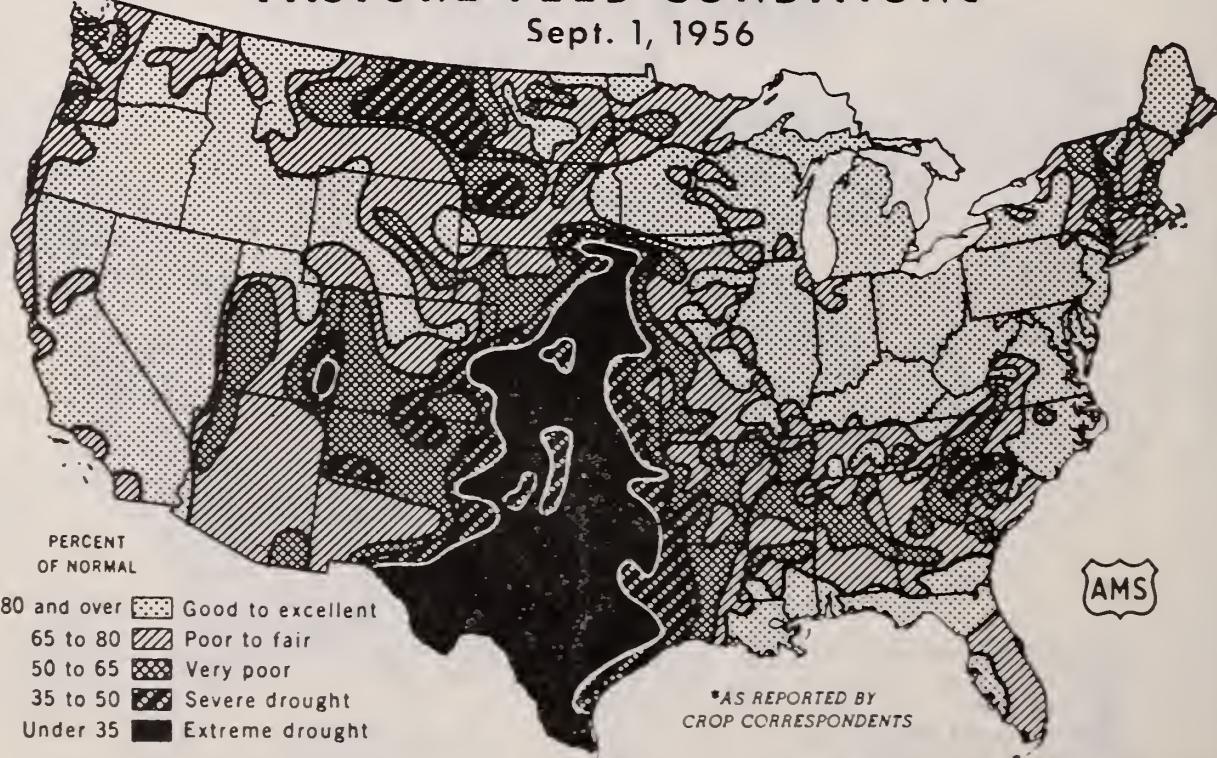
\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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# PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS\*

Sept. 1, 1956



\* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3493-56 (9) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

Further gains in total crop prospects during August are helping make 1957 production the third largest of record. Feed crops are good over much of the Nation outside of an eastern drought belt which widened during the month. Cotton and oilseed totals look larger as the season moves ahead and forage is plentiful in most areas. Late planted crops in central locations made rather slow progress toward maturity and away from danger of early killing frosts.

Crops with important August prospect gains include cotton, sorghum grain, corn and soybeans. Advancing harvest also supports sizeable to relatively small increases in estimates for spring wheat, rice, hay, peanuts, tobacco, dry peas, sugar cane and sugar beets. These gains considerably outweigh a heavy loss in flax and small decreases in estimates for barley, oats, potatoes, fruits, and vegetables. The index of all crop production moves to 105, exceeded only in 1956 and in 1948. The all crop yield per acre index at 126 moves ahead of last year's previous record.

Corn improved in yield prospects in several important areas in August despite need for more warm weather to produce dry corn in many late planted Corn Belt fields. Although the 3.2 billion bushel crop ranks seventh in size, it is exceeded to a large extent only by 1956 and 1948. Western Corn Belt States except Kansas had considerable rainfall which boosted expected yields. Prospects decreased sharply in several eastern and southern States largely because of drought damage.

Sorghum for grain this year made sharp gains during August bringing the estimated crop to 481 million bushels, almost double the previous record set in 1955. Texas--with August rains in the high plains area--western Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska have many good to excellent fields which more than counterbalance drought losses in Kansas and elsewhere. Yields on this year's boom acreage looked highest of record as harvest pushed ahead.

Soybeans now promise a 450 million bushel record crop after favorable development in most leading producing States. Yield averages are not up to last year's and the lateness of the crop may prolong harvest more than usual. Most late plantings, however, have good chance of reaching maturity.

Flaxseed estimates are down more than a fifth from a month ago, as continuing harvest reveals the extent of loss from disease and heat damage

in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Harvest of the 32 million bushel crop - a third smaller than last year's - was about four-fifths completed in South Dakota and over half was combined or swathed in North Dakota.

Rice yields per acre now appear second highest of record after improvement in Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas but total production from this year's reduced acreage will be smallest since 1950. Although harvest is gaining speed in Texas and Louisiana, the crop's slowness may delay harvest peak until late September when combining of the excellent California crop is expected to begin.

Spring wheat outturn now looks higher than a month earlier with gains in durum and other spring wheat in North Dakota and other spring wheat in Idaho and Washington.

Oats harvest was completed or neared the finish in many northern sections during August with little remaining outside of the excellent Maine crop. Most northern oats had above average outturn which contrasted sharply with the disappointing per acre yields of disease ridden winter oats in the South and light outturn of late spring seedings in parts of the Corn Belt. The 1.3 billion bushel crop is down about 2 percent from August 1 estimates. The barley estimate is also down slightly after closer appraisal of effect of earlier heat in northern plains areas but is about a sixth larger than last year and almost a half above average.

Estimates for corn, oats, barley and sorghum grain - the feed grains - now total nearly 135 million tons, about 4 percent more than last year. The maps comparing reporters' views of feed crops in their localities, page 5, confirm this national abundance but also highlight areas where corn and other feed crops are late and where drought fortunes changed for better or for worse compared with last year. The huge sorghum grain crop in the Great Plains is greatly affecting the feed crop outlook for 1957.

Pastures reached extreme drought lows by September 1 in many eastern sections and were getting short and dry in much of the area as far west as Indiana and southward. The September 1 national condition of 74, after a heavy 8 point August decline, was still 6 points higher than a year earlier and slightly above average. As shown by the map comparisons on page 6, the western Corn Belt and much of the Great Plains have much better pasture feed than last year when scarcity was acute and general. Most western pastures and ranges have fair to good feed, rating better than a year ago.

Hay crops have flourished in central and western States and good summer cuttings support estimates of the total 120 million ton crop, a tenth larger than last year's. Dry weather in much of the east and south has curtailed late forage growth and forced diversion to pasture in some sections.

Despite lack of rain in much of the East and Southeast and parts of the Southwest and too much rain in parts of Minnesota and some other localities, the weather was rather even and easy-going for August. Most of the Nation had close to normal temperatures. In the northern parts of the corn and soy belt, temperatures were slightly below normal and more hot weather would have been welcome to push maturity of late crops. Recent rains have helped ready soils in many areas for fall plowing and will aid starting of fall crops.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be about 2 percent less than in 1956 and 3 percent below average. Estimates for apples, peaches and pears are below a month ago largely from dry weather effects in eastern fruit sections. Above average production is estimated for apples, pears, plums and sour cherries and below average for peaches, grapes, apricots, sweet cherries and prunes.

Total tonnage of almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans is expected to be 13 percent below last year, although 1 percent above average. Compared with last year, crops of almonds and pecans are much smaller, while walnut tonnage is slightly larger and filberts sharply increased.

Citrus crops for 1957-58 other than grapefruit had lower condition than both a year ago and average for the date. Grapefruit condition is as good or better than last year and above average except in California where it is much below average.

Production of fall vegetables this year will be smaller than in 1956, about 9 percent less for leading crops which account for about three-fourths of the fall season production. A sharp reduction in cabbage has largely influenced this decrease but there are considerably fewer carrots and smaller crops of celery, cauliflower and spinach. More early fall lettuce is expected than last year and some increase in tomatoes, cucumbers and snap beans. The highly variable progress of the vegetable crops reflects rainfall amounts and timing, including drought reverses in much of the East and parts of the Southwest.

The prospective 1957 tonnage of eight important vegetables for commercial processing although 19 percent less than last year, is 13 percent above average. Important declines from the 1956 level are estimated for cabbage for kraut, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets and green lima beans but an increase is indicated for snap beans.

Milk production in August declined slightly less than usual from the July level and was about 1 percent more than last year. In the first 8 months of 1957, the record total of 89.8 billion pounds of milk is about 1 percent over the 1956 previous high for the same period. September 1 production per cow in crop reporters' herds was at record levels for the date in all except the North Atlantic and South Atlantic areas where it was below last year. About the usual percentages of cows were being milked for this date.

Egg production of 4,588 million eggs in August was almost the same as August last year. The rate of lay was slightly higher and laying flock numbers slightly smaller. On September 1 there were 290 million layers--5 million less than a year earlier. Pullets not yet of laying age were the smallest number of record for September 1. Potential layers (laying age plus younger) totaled 6 percent less than a year ago.

CORN: The production of all corn is forecast at 3,195 million bushels--7 percent below last year but 2 percent above average and 4 percent above last month's forecast. The yield indicated at 44.2 bushels per harvested acre compares with the record 45.4 last year and the average of 37.8 bushels. Corn prospects improved considerably from a month ago in an area from the western Great Lakes southward but declined from Ohio eastward.

Production in the Corn Belt is indicated at 2,569 million bushels, 6 percent above a month ago. August temperatures were below normal in the northern part of the area but above in the southern part. Precipitation was adequate except in Ohio, Kansas, and small sections of other States. A sizeable percentage of the crop was planted after heavy June rains and lacks in uniformity. Some shows poor ear development but other fields responded to late August rains. Nebraska, however, has a record yield of 43 bushels per acre in prospect.

For the entire Corn Belt, the stage of development on September 1 indicates that damage from frosts is not likely to be great unless widespread frosts occur unusually early. As to maturity in relation to frost dates, about one-half of the crop should be safe a week before normal frost dates, four-fifths by normal frost dates and over nine-tenths a week after normal frost dates. This rate of development indicates that nearly all of the immature corn should be in the dent or later stage by normal frost dates and subject to only a small reduction in yield. A large proportion of the late corn will be harvested for silage. Much of the late corn is in Wisconsin, southwestern Minnesota and eastern sections of South Dakota. By September 1, about 80 percent of the Iowa and Minnesota crops were in the soft dough or later stages, well behind a year ago. In Illinois, about half was in the dent stage compared with 80 percent a year ago. Indiana showed 55 percent in the soft dough stage compared with over 60 percent last year. In Ohio, two-thirds of the fields were in the soft dough or later stages, about the same as the late crop last year. Many of the Ohio fields fired from August drought.

In the Atlantic States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Virginias, prospects declined from the relatively low levels of a month earlier. Much of the crop ~~damaged~~ during the critical silking period has been cut for silage to supplement the short supply of hay. Late plantings in northern Georgia suffered drought damage, but prospective production for the State is the second highest of record.

For the South Central area, indicated yield increased from a month ago. Harvest is completed in south Texas and underway in north Texas and other southern States in that region. In the Western area, production is indicated at a record level. All Western States have yield prospects considerably above average with Wyoming, Colorado and Washington at new record highs.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 923 million bushels. This is an increase of 8 million bushels from the August 1 forecast, a decrease of 7 percent from the 1956 production and 18 percent less than the 1946-55 average. The change from a month ago reflects an increase of 7 million bushels in other spring wheat and an increase of one million bushels of durum. As usual, the August 1 estimate of winter wheat is carried forward. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat is 21.4 bushels and compares with 20.0 bushels in 1956 and the average of 17.4 bushels.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Production of all spring wheat increased 8 million bushels during August and is now indicated at 233 million bushels. A crop of this size would be 11 percent smaller than the 1956 production of 262 million bushels and 13 percent below average. Indicated yield per harvested acre at 19.3 bushels compares with 18.5 bushels in 1956 and the average of 14.3 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 40.5 million bushels, slightly above last year's production and more than a third larger than average. Production prospects in Minnesota, though still a record yield per acre, declined from the previous month, but were more than offset by an increase in yield prospects in North Dakota. Harvest operations in Minnesota and South Dakota were virtually complete by September 1 except in scattered northern counties. These States generally experienced a favorable outturn of good quality grain. North Dakota has prospects of the largest durum crop since 1951. However, wet weather has delayed harvest operations during late August with a considerable acreage remaining to be combined by September 1. Much of this acreage is in the swath with grain subject to damage should there be continued wet weather.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Other spring wheat production is estimated at 192 million bushels, 7 million bushels above the August 1 forecast. The 1957 crop is 14 percent less than the 1956 crop and 20 percent below average. The yield per acre for the United States, at 19.8 bushels, is above the 1956 yield of 18.9 bushels and the average of 14.6 bushels.

Yields in all producing States except Oregon were equal to or larger than indicated on August 1. The decline in production in Oregon was more than offset by increased prospects in the important producing States of the Dakotas, Idaho and Washington. Bread wheats experienced only light rust infestation and practically no damage this year. The expanded use of rust resistant, high yielding varieties generally raised the level of yields. Harvest operations progressed rapidly during August until delayed by rains near the end of the month. Most of the acreage remaining for harvest on September 1 was located in extreme northern areas and at high altitudes in the northern mountain States. Quality of the crop is reported to be good though rains delaying harvest may reduce the quality of such grain.

OATS: The 1957 oats crop is now estimated at 1,338 million bushels, 16 percent more than the short 1956 crop but only slightly above average. Near final combining results from the three States with the largest acreage, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, support lower estimates than a month ago. Here as well as in some other States disease and harvest losses have reduced yields. Gains in outturn over previous reports were shown in the Northeast and in parts of the West. Several States have excellent crops with record-high yields per acre in Wisconsin, New York and Wyoming. The National crop looks about 2 percent below the August 1 estimate, but despite this production decrease, yields per acre are second highest of record, exceeded only by 1955.

The crop in the 12 North Central States is estimated at 1,056 million bushels, or 80 percent of the National crop. Production for the East North Central States is well below average, while production in the West North Central States is considerably above average. August weather was favorable for harvest of late oats, except in the eastern sections of North Dakota and central and southern sections of Minnesota where heavy rains delayed combining. In North Dakota, some losses in grade and quality are reported.

During August, oats continued to make favorable development in New York, Maine and Vermont; prospective Maine yields, however, are below the 1956

record. In Michigan and Indiana, the completion of harvest during August supports lower estimates than earlier anticipated. As compared with the August 1 forecast, yield prospects improved in Idaho and Wyoming but decreased in Oregon.

SOYBEANS: Soybean conditions improved sharply during August and another record crop, is now in prospect. September 1 indications point to a production of 459 million bushels. This is 7 percent above a month ago, less than 1 percent higher than last year, the previous record, and nearly 70 percent above the 10-year average. The estimated yield of 21.2 bushels per acre is 0.6 bushel less than last year's near record, but is 1 bushel above average.

August weather was favorable over much of the main soybean producing area. Moisture was adequate in most States although dry weather in much of the East reduced yield prospects in parts of that area. Temperatures were not excessively high but the weather was warm enough to speed development. Although the crop is later than usual and much later than last year, a few fields of early planted beans were harvested by September 1. Harvest is not expected to be general until the later part of September and will continue over a longer than usual period because of the many late planted soybeans.

In the North Central area, where a large percentage of the soybean crop is produced, conditions improved or remained the same in all major States except Ohio where dry weather reduced prospects somewhat from a month ago. Indiana weather was favorable during August with ample moisture supplies except in the southern part of the State, where few soybeans are produced. Many fields were podded by about the usual date but a substantial part of the acreage was planted late in that State and will need a full season to reach maturity. Illinois had a favorable month for development of the crop, temperatures were not far from normal and moisture supplies were ample except in the extreme southern sections. Harvesting has started in a few early fields, a few other areas will start by September 15 but harvest will not be general until later in the month. It is likely that about four-fifths of the acreage in Illinois should be safe from frost by October 10. Most of the remaining acreage is in the southern part of the State where the first killing frost normally comes after October 15. A bumper crop is in prospect in Iowa. Soybeans are filling well and sufficient moisture is available to produce a near record yield for the State. Minnesota soybeans made good progress during August, but a part of the crop is a little late and subject to possible frost damage.

In the Northeast area, continued dry weather during August caused further deterioration of the soybean crop. In New Jersey, the indicated yield of 15 bushels per acre is the lowest since 1944 and compares with the record 24 bushels per acre harvested last year. The South Atlantic area shows little over-all change from a month ago. Rains in late August improved prospects in Delaware and Maryland but the increase was about offset by a decrease in North Carolina where dry weather lowered yield prospects from earlier indications. Other producing States in the area reported no change from a month earlier.

Production prospects in the South Central area improved from August 1 due primarily to the sharply increased yields expected in Mississippi and Arkansas, the two heaviest producing States in the area. Growing conditions were very favorable for the many late planted soybeans in those States. If killing frost holds off until about the usual date, most of the late beans should mature and produce a good crop. Prospects also improved slightly in Kentucky and Tennessee but these increases were offset by a decrease in Alabama where yield prospects on the late planted acreage were reduced because of dry weather in localized areas.

BARLEY: The 431 million bushels of 1957 crop barley in prospect as of September 1 is 16 percent greater than the 372 million bushels harvested in 1956 and 48 percent more than average.

The current forecast is slightly lower than a month ago and reflects the full effects of hot July temperatures on barley yields and test weights in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which were not fully apparent as of August 1 in the late harvested areas. Prospects were unchanged from a month ago in the Dakotas and Montana. An infestation of Hessian fly and dry weather lowered barley yields in the Willamette Valley of Oregon, but good yields of barley have been harvested in the Columbia Basin counties of Oregon and Washington. August weather favored prospects for barley in Maine and New York. Elsewhere, the barley harvest was virtually completed by August 1.

RICE: Production of rice is now estimated at 41 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is 1 percent more than the August 1 forecast but 14 percent less than the 1956 production and the smallest crop since 1950. The smaller crop compared with last year is due to reduced acreage, primarily the result of participation in the Acreage Reserve Program. The indicated yield per acre of 3,036 pounds is the second highest of record, slightly above the 1956 yield and 681 pounds above average. Prospective yields improved during August in Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas, were unchanged in Texas and California but were reduced in Louisiana.

In the Southern area --- Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas --- a crop of 31.6 million bags is in prospect compared with 35.7 million bags produced last year. Record equalling yields are expected in Texas and Mississippi. Harvest activity increased in Texas and Louisiana during August but peak harvest activity is not expected until late September. In Arkansas early rice was generally heading with a few fields combined by September 1. The crop averages about 3 weeks later than usual in the Southern area.

In California, expected production is placed at 9.39 million bags compared with 11.73 million bags last year. The indicated yield per acre of 4,100 pounds is unchanged from last month and equals the record yield of last year. Weather conditions continue to be most satisfactory for the crop. Some fields have been drained and harvest is expected to start during the later part of September.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The production of sorghum grain is forecast at 481 million bushels--about two and one-third times the 1956 crop and nearly double the record 1955 crop. This large crop is the result of a record planted acreage, extensive use of new hybrid varieties, continued pump irrigation and favorable moisture over most of the Southwest during the growing season. The yield per harvested acre is indicated at 26.7 bushels compared with 21.9 last year and the average of 19.0 bushels. The yield is difficult to appraise because most growers of new hybrids and many new growers of the dwarf varieties have little experience with the variety now grown. Harvesting losses can be a very important factor. The acreage expected for harvest as grain is indicated at a record 18,027,000 acres, nearly double last year's acreage and more than double the average.

The acreage for grain is up sharply in nearly all States. Texas shows an increase of 44 percent, Oklahoma 69 percent, Colorado and Nebraska more than double and Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota and Iowa triple last year's acreage. An unusually high percentage of the planted acreage is expected to be harvested for grain this year because of very limited diversion to silage and forage, except in Kansas, and the trend toward planting grain varieties.

In Texas, August rains greatly improved prospects in the important High Plains area with the early planted crop reaching the stiff dough stage by early September. Combining is mostly completed in central areas and well along in north Texas. Much of the extensive irrigated acreage in the High Plains is planted with hybrid varieties. In Kansas, the second leading producing State, the crop has suffered from summer drought. In the extreme southwestern part of the State many late plantings are fired beyond recovery. Elsewhere in western Kansas early plantings were headed and turning but late plantings were just beginning to head by early September and showing signs of drought. Combining is underway in southern Oklahoma but late sorghums need rain. Some recent moisture shortage developed in Colorado but in general the sorghum crop has made good progress. However, due to the lateness of the crop there is considerable concern about possible damage from frosts. The Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri crops are very promising in nearly all areas. Prospects are also good in California, Arizona and New Mexico.

DRY BEANS: September 1 conditions point to a dry bean production of 16,108,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis), a drop of 1 percent from August 1 and about 6 percent below last year and 3 percent below average. The indicated yield of 1,138 pounds per acre, although less than last year's record of 1,215 pounds is 80 pounds above the 10-year average.

The drop in production prospects is due largely to the dry August weather in the Northeastern bean area. Maine, New York, and Michigan each report declines from last month. In New York, prospects are down from August 1, but the crop is still in relatively good condition, with above average yields expected. Most bean areas in the State could have used more moisture, as the dry weather speeded maturity but reduced yields. Michigan has had a very poor season, the crop was damaged first by too much rain, causing flooding and then by prolonged drought during July and August. Fortunately temperatures were moderate, otherwise the damage would have been much more severe. A few fields were harvested before September 1 with poor yields reported and the mature beans smaller than usual.

In the Northwest bean area prospects declined slightly with reductions in Nebraska and Idaho partially offset by increases in Wyoming and Washington. The Idaho crop was damaged by beet leafhopper (white fly), especially the more susceptible varieties of garden seed beans. The Southwest (Pinto) area indicates a slight increase over last month. Colorado and New Mexico both report higher yields than on August 1. The crop in Northern Colorado was about two weeks late, but is now harvested with good quality. The non-irrigated crop in Southwest Colorado should be mature by the middle of September -- also later than usual. The prospective "all" dry bean production in California is higher than last month. Large and Baby Lima production prospects are lower but this reduction is more than offset by increases in "other" dry beans. Prospects are favorable for most of these kinds, especially Blackeyes, Pinks and Red Kidneys.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production is estimated at 3,315,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis). This is an increase of nearly 5 percent from a month ago but is 29 percent below last year's large crop and 8 percent below the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 1,295 pounds per acre is well above average but is below the high yield--1,360 pounds per acre harvested in 1956.

The increased production from a month ago is due almost entirely to the better-than-expected yields in Washington. August weather in that State was cool and dry which was favorable for growth and maturing of the late planted acreage. Prospects also improved on the smaller acreages of Oregon and California. Harvest in Idaho was nearly completed by the first week in September with no change in production prospects indicated from a month ago. Aphid infestation in north Idaho was quite heavy this year. Colorado yields turned out less than indicated on August 1 but are still higher than last year or average. The other producing States show no change from the favorable prospects of a month ago with all States indicating higher than average yields.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,594 million pounds, up slightly from August 1 prospects. At this level, 1957 production is only one-half percent below 1956, and about 9 percent below the 10-year average production of 1,760 million pounds.

In the Virginia-Carolina area the crop was beginning to suffer from lack of moisture about August 2, but beginning the second week of August scattered showers helped to maintain growth in most areas. Increasing rainfall toward the end of the month largely overcame the effect of the earlier dry weather and on September 1 the crop was growing under favorable conditions over most of this area.

In the Southeastern area the crop started out in early August in generally good shape, although some spots, notably in Alabama, were dry. Scattered showers and general rains late in August, although interfering with the harvest of the Spanish crop, improved prospects for the Runner crop in most areas. However, in Alabama, the Runner crop has received only spotty localized showers and a good general rain is needed to insure maturity of the crop there.

In the Southwestern area, prospects in both Texas and Oklahoma appear more favorable than a month ago. Vine growth was generally maintained by earlier moisture and scattered showers through August. However, central Texas and most of Oklahoma outside of the irrigated sections around Caddo County were needing rain by September 1. Harvest of the early crop in the Frio area of Texas was nearing completion at the end of the month with harvest well along in the Waller area.

HAY: The prospective 1957 hay crop of 120 million tons is 10 percent larger than the 1956 harvest of 109 million tons and 15 percent more than average.

Continued dry weather in the Atlantic regions lowered prospects for the late harvested hay crops such as lespedeza, cowpea, soybean, and peanut hays and there is little hope for much additional tonnage from regrowth of alfalfa and clover despite the late August rains. However, conditions have favored growth and harvest of a good quality summer hay crop in the Central and Western regions. August rains lowered quality of some hay, but damage was light in comparison with the more widespread losses of the early summer crop.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay is forecast at 68 million tons which compares with 61 million tons in 1956 and the average of 44 million tons. Prospective tonnage of alfalfa has declined each month of the 1957 season in the Atlantic regions. There is some conjecture, lately, about the effects of dry weather on the survival of new seedings for harvest in 1958. Conversely, the prospective tonnage of alfalfa hay has increased each month in the North Central regions with the increase since August 1 resulting from improved prospects for Minnesota. In the South Central region, prospects for alfalfa hay were lowered by continued dry weather during August in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. There has been little change in the prospective tonnage of alfalfa hay in the Western region. The higher yield expected in Utah largely offsets the effects of a prolonged hot spell in southern California and widespread spotted aphid damage in that State.

The indicated 21.3 million tons of clover, timothy, and mixtures of clover and grasses for hay compares with the production of 21.1 million tons in 1956 and the average of 28.4 million tons. August weather did not favor regrowth of clover hays in New York, which is important in production of this class of hay, but the out-turn in North Central States is expected to total larger than anticipated earlier.

Continued dry weather in most of the areas producing lespedeza for hay has resulted in a further reduction in the indicated tonnage of this crop. The current forecast -- 4.2 million tons -- is only fractionally above last year's crop but much below the average of 6.0 million tons.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed is forecast at 32.2 million bushels, more than a fifth less than the previous month and a third below last year. This would be the smallest crop since 1952 and the second smallest since 1946. The estimated yield per acre is 6.0 bushels, nearly 2 bushels less than indicated last month and the lowest yield reported since 1936. This yield compares with 8.8 bushels in 1956 and the average of 9.0 bushels.

As the crop developed during August, it became evident that the earlier favorable yield expectations would not be realized. Infestation of aster yellows in the important producing States of Minnesota and the Dakotas became more evident as a relatively high percentage of blossoms failed to set bolls. The unseasonably hot weather during July and early August caught much of the flax acreage at a critical growth stage, forced plants to early maturity, and reduced the number of branches. The combined affect of disease and hot weather reduced the number of bolls caused seeds to fill poorly and faced producers with the decision of whether to harvest considerable acreage of low-yielding flax. Early flax gave satisfactory yields with rather sharp yield reductions occurring to the mid-season acreage.

By early September, some flax had been harvested clear to the Canadian border with North Dakota reporting 29 percent combined, 31 percent in the swath, and most of the remaining acreage starting to turn. Heavy August rains in the northern Red River Valley caught much of the acreage in the swath with damage expected to be relatively heavy. Harvest in South Dakota was about four-fifths completed with harvesting in northern counties delayed due to wet fields. Harvest operations in Minnesota were virtually complete in the southwest, about half finished in west central areas, and just getting under way in the north. Yield prospects remained unchanged during August in Montana, though soil moisture supplies dwindled in the principal producing area. Most of the crop was reaching maturity by early September with harvest expected to be general during September.

BROOMCORN: During August, dry soils reduced broomcorn prospects in southwest Oklahoma and in parts of Baca County, Colorado. Production for the United States is estimated at 41,700 tons, 1,600 tons less than indicated a month ago. The 10-year average production is 35,220 tons. The indicated yield per harvested acre of 291 pounds compares with the 1956 drought yield of 200 pounds and the 10-year average of 268 pounds.

In Illinois, both quality and yield per acre prospects vary widely. While harvest is usually well advanced around September 1, it was just getting under way at that time this year. Lack of moisture reduced dry-land broomcorn prospects in Kansas but the irrigated crop continued to make good progress and offset the decline. Quality is expected to be good.

In Oklahoma, August weather was generally favorable in central areas and Cimarron County, but was too dry in most other areas. Harvest in the Lindsay area was active the first of September, getting started in the Roger Mills-Ellis County area, and expected to get under way in the Panhandle by September 10. Harvest began in northwest Texas the last week of August while planting of the fall crop was under way in the Lower Valley. Around 75 percent of the Texas crop has been sold by producers.

In Colorado, progress of the crop varies widely. Rainfall during August was generally light and some acreage was suffering for lack of moisture. Light harvest got under way around the first of September. Rains during August improved prospects in New Mexico. Lateness of the crop remains a limiting factor in both New Mexico and Colorado.

Production in California, which is not included in the United States total, is estimated at 500 tons, and compares with 235 tons in 1956.

HOPS: Production of hops for 1957 is estimated at 41,700,000 pounds, 9 percent larger than last year, but 18 percent below average. In Washington many growers had completed harvest of Early Cluster hops by September 1. Hops were coming down well and picking clean. Continued warm weather and freedom from wind and rain are needed for Late Clusters to mature satisfactorily. Harvest in California is well advanced in all areas. Serious downey mildew infestation in late spring reduced yields.

Oregon started picking Fuggles August 12 and had about finished by September 1. Harvest weather was excellent. Picking of Clusters started September 1, and English varieties are about ready for harvest. Harvest of hops should be completed by mid-September if weather continues favorable. Idaho commenced harvesting hops August 19, and should finish about September 25. In general early varieties in old established yards are yielding better than last year, but because of light yields on new acreage the overall yield is less than in 1956.

APPLES: A sharp decline during August in the drought-stricken Appalachian area, together with smaller reductions in other regions, reduced the Nation's prospective commercial apple production to 111,362,000 bushels. This is 4 percent below August 1 prospects, but 11 percent above last year and 1 percent above average. Following is the indicated geographic distribution of the crop--with comparable 1956 figures in parentheses: Eastern, 41 percent (46); Central, 18 percent (22); and Western, 41 percent (32).

In New England prospective production declined during August in Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. More rain is needed to size the New England crop. Drought conditions also reduced prospective production in New York, both in the Hudson Valley and Ontario areas. In the Hudson Valley apples damaged by late-July hail continued to drop. With the prolonged dry weather apples were ripening rapidly and by September 1 harvest of McIntosh had started in the Hudson Valley, with spot picking in the Ontario area. Generous rains are needed to size late varieties. In New Jersey the rain of August 25-26 was beneficial but more is needed for the winter varieties. Harvest is earlier than normal with McIntosh volume expected to decline the first half of September, Courtland and Delicious to move in increasing volume the rest of September, Stayman in volume by the last week of September and Romees after October 1. In Pennsylvania the effect of the drought was most severe in the extreme southeast where some loss of trees is reported.

Delaware received August rains which the Appalachian area did not have. Red Delicious were being picked in Delaware the last week of August. The Hancock and Alleghany County areas of Maryland had practically no rain during August and sizing has been affected, particularly on Jonathan, Grimes Golden, and Yorks. Staymans and Delicious are somewhat better. Some loss of trees is reported in this area. There was also some loss of fruit from wind damage around September 1.

The drastic reduction in the Virginia crop is the result of unusually light rainfall in August in the important North Valley counties, following a relatively dry July. Size of Grimes Golden, Jonathan, and Golden Delicious is unusually small with little chance for improvement since harvest will soon be general. Yorks and Winesaps are also small but on September 1 these varieties had some chance for additional sizing if rain came soon. Most of the Delicious crop is nearly mature but size is fairly good despite the drought. Staymans have sized fairly well but growers fear cracking if rain comes. Many trees are showing signs of failing but thus far dropping has not been a problem. Harvest of Red Delicious began in southern counties around September 1. Movement of this variety, along with Grimes Golden and Jonathan, is expected to be active in the North Valley by mid-September.

West Virginia apple prospects also deteriorated sharply from drought. Here, too, Grimes Golden and Jonathans were the varieties currently most affected since they were just reaching maturity. The North Carolina crop has not sized up to earlier expectations.

In Ohio declines in the important northeastern area and in the central and south central districts were offset by improved prospects in other areas. Harvest of fall varieties began the middle of August in the southwestern part of the State and is expected to become active in the southeastern counties the first half of September. Harvest of winter varieties is expected to begin about the usual dates--September 20 for the northeastern area and September 30 for the remainder of the State.

Generally good prospects are reported for Indiana and Illinois. Harvest of Jonathans was well underway in southern Illinois by September 1 and some growers there were starting to pick Red Delicious. There was a small decline in the indicated production for Michigan, but, in general, the crop in that State developed satisfactorily during August.

The Idaho crop made good progress during August. By September 1 Jonathans were about ready for shipping after which will come Delicious, Red Delicious, Romes, and Winesaps. Normal to below-normal temperatures with ample irrigation water were favorable for the Western Slope crop in Colorado. Harvest is expected to start in the earlier sections of Colorado in late September.

In Washington all varieties have done well this season. Rate of growth slowed somewhat during August especially on crops that had already sized well. On September 1, growers in that State were waiting for cool nights to bring the desired color. In general the season is 6 - 10 days ahead of normal, depending upon location.

The Oregon crop showed further improvement during August with very good prospects reported for both Newtowns and Red Delicious. With the season around 10 days ahead of normal these varieties are expected to be ready for harvest about September 20-25.

California prospects declined during August. The Gravenstein crop, on which harvest was practically completed by September 1, did not hold up to earlier expectations. The Newtown crop also is not developing as well as indicated by earlier reports. A good crop of Delicious is reported for the Watsonville area. Harvest of Delicious, Jonathans, and Bellflowers began in August with some of the early fruit going to export markets.

PEACHES: Production of peaches is estimated at 62,646,000 bushels, 10 percent less than last year, and 2 percent below average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mostly for canning, the U. S. peach crop is estimated at 40,061,000 bushels, 6 percent below both last year and average. As of September 1, indicated production was less than a month earlier, primarily the result of dry weather which prevented proper sizing of the fruit.

Production in the 9 Southern States is expected to total 11,263,000 bushels, 2 percent above last year, and 3 percent above average.

The New York crop is the smallest since 1943 as the result of winter and spring freezes. Dry weather during August curtailed sizing. In Western New York, Golden Jubilees are harvested and Hale Havens are nearing completion. Harvest of Elbertas is about ready to start. Sizes in New Jersey are small because of dry weather, and harvest is earlier than usual. Harvest of J. H. Hales will be in volume about September 10. Bracketts and Rio-Oso-Gems will be harvested by mid-September. In the Erie fruit belt of Pennsylvania, peaches have shown good size, but throughout the rest of the State dry weather affected sizing. The drought has been most severe in southeastern Pennsylvania. Although rain occurred on August 25 it was too late to help any except the latest varieties. Production in Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia is not holding up to the indications of a month ago because of continued dry weather. In these States harvest was practically completed by September 1.

Michigan is one of the few States in which prospects improved over a month ago. Quality has been excellent on the early and mid-season varieties with practically no brown rot. In the central and southeastern areas of Ohio, dry weather resulted in poor sizing, but in southwestern Ohio and also in northern parts of the State peaches showed good size. In Southern Indiana, harvest was practically over by September 1 but was still under way in northern areas.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 22,585,000 bushels, 17 percent below last year but 4 percent above average. This estimate excludes the quantity eliminated through the "green drop" program which was put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order. Fruit did not size as well as had been expected. Brown rot caused losses in earlier varieties. California's Freestone crop is expected to total 12,501,000 bushels, not quite as large as last year but 13 percent above average. Small sizes and some-pre-harvest drop of fruit caused a decline from last month's forecast.

In Colorado, harvest was getting under way in Mesa County by September 1. Peaches are large and of good quality. Harvest is under way in most of Utah. Peach harvest in the Yakima Valley of Washington was nearing completion by September 1, but the crop was small because of winter damage. In north central Washington, the crop is good, with early varieties already harvested and growers starting on Hales. Western Washington had a bumper crop. Many peaches were small because of improper thinning but quality was good.

PEARS: Although there was a slight decline in prospective national production during August, the September 1 estimate of 33,069,000 bushels is still the largest crop since 1947. Such a production would be 2 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. For the three Pacific Coast States, which have 91 percent of the Nation's production, the 1957 crop promises to be nearly 5 percent above last year. For the remaining States, the prospective production is 17 percent less than last year.

Bartlett pear production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 22,243,000 bushels, 2 percent below August 1 but 5 percent above last year and 17 percent above average. In California, cool weather was favorable for maturing the crop. Harvest in that State has progressed steadily and should be completed by mid-September. Harvest was virtually completed by September 1 in both Washington and Oregon.

Winter pear production in the Pacific Coast States is expected to total 7,860,000 bushels, 3 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. In Oregon, harvest of D'Anjous started August 20 and should be completed in Hood River by September 25. In Washington on September 1, picking of D'Anjous was about complete in the lower Yakima Valley, under way in the upper Yakima Valley and just starting in the upper Chelan Valley and in the Okanogan. Harvest of Hardys and Comice in California began the third week in August with a large part of the Hardys going to canneries for fruit cocktail.

The Michigan crop promises to be very light north of Fennville. By September 1, harvest was well along in the Hudson Valley and picking of Bartletts had started in the Ontario area of New York. Dry weather in practically all areas of that State hastened maturity but limited size of fruit.

GRAPE: Grape production for the United States is estimated at 2,666,150 tons. This is only slightly lower than on August 1 (less than 1 percent), but is 8 percent less than last year and 10 percent below average. For European-type grapes, grown in California and Arizona, production is forecast at 2,446,200 tons -- 7 percent below last year and 11 percent below average. American-types are estimated at 219,950 tons, 17 percent lower than last year but 14 percent above average.

California is expecting to harvest 540,000 tons of wine grapes, 470,000 tons of table, and 1,430,000 tons of raisin-types as compared to last year's tonnages of 569,000, 453,000 and 1,602,000, respectively. Conditions have been favorable for harvesting. The cutting of Thompson seedless for raisins began in mid-August and proceeded rapidly. The harvest of the earlier varieties of wine grapes started about mid-August and of Tokays, on August 23, one day earlier than last season. Quality and maturity is reported generally good.

In New York State, grapes are maturing well despite limited moisture. Sugar content is reported to be high. Maturity is well advanced and is believed to be about two weeks earlier than last year. A crop of about 70,000 tons is expected, 34 percent lower than the bumper crop of last year, but about 2 percent greater than average. Harvest for juice is expected to start the last week in September.

The harvesting of table grapes in the Yakima Valley of Washington has been completed, and harvesting for processing should begin in the eastern part of the State in mid-September. Quality is generally good and bunches are large and well filled. Several infestations of mealy bugs have been reported, but these should be no problem provided the weather remains dry. Production for the State is estimated at 47,000 tons, an increase of 57 percent over last year.

CITRUS: For the country as a whole, condition of the 1957-58 citrus crops, other than grapefruit, is below both last year and average. Grapefruit shows a condition higher than both last year and average. Condition of the grapefruit crop is much below average in California, but the other citrus States report condition of this crop as above average and as good or better than last year.

In California, all new-crop citrus shows the effects of unfavorable weather which weakened trees and caused a heavy drop of fruit. Florida crops are in better condition than a year ago, and have shown some improvement in condition during the past month. Texas had hot dry weather during August, but there was ample water for irrigating groves. Some oranges will be ready for harvest about mid-September. Orange prospects appear better on the older trees than on the young trees. Arizona citrus groves are in good condition.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The indicated production of plums in California and Michigan is 93,900 tons, 10 percent below last year but 9 percent above average. Prospective tonnage is up in both States compared with a month ago. Late plums will be available from California into early October. Michigan reports excellent crops of both Damsons and Stanleys.

The estimate of California dried prune production at 171,000 tons (dried basis) is unchanged from August 1. This is 11 percent below last year but 3 percent over average. A heavy dry-away was reported on first pickings, but later pickings are much improved.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is expected to total 80,000 tons (fresh basis), up slightly from August 1 but 21 percent below last year and 19 percent under average. The crop in Western Washington and Western Oregon is 33 percent below last year and 14 percent below average; that in Idaho, Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon is 3 percent below last year and 23 percent below average. Good quality and prospects for good sizes are reported for both Idaho and Western Oregon. In the Yakima Valley, fresh market movement of Early Italians was virtually completed by early September, but movement of Late Italians to canneries had not yet started.

APRICOTS: Production for California, Washington, and Utah apricots is estimated at 199,400 tons, 2 percent larger than in 1956 but 11 percent below average. Harvest of the California crop was completed the last part of August. Washington apricots showed heavy cullage.

NECTARINES: Harvest of California nectarines was nearing completion by September 1. Practically all varieties produced a good crop this season.

CRANBERRIES: The prospective 1957 cranberry production is estimated at 1,020,000 barrels, 5 percent above that harvested last year and 9 percent above average but about 1 percent below the near-record production of 1955. The indicated 1957 production is above last year for all of the five States except Wisconsin.

The Massachusetts crop, forecast at 520,000 barrels, is 15 percent above last year but 7 percent below average. Spring frost damage was the most severe of recent years and a medium to heavy bloom was followed by a near-average set. The crop has been hampered by dry weather, and loss of berries has been relatively heavy on bogs that lack adequate flowage facilities. However, on bogs with sufficient water supplies, the berries are large and appear to be maturing earlier than usual. Growers report

that about 61 percent of the crop will be Early Blacks, 35 percent Howes and 4 percent other varieties. Harvest was expected to start immediately after Labor Day, to peak in late September and to end by mid-October.

New Jersey production is expected to be 3 percent above last year but 16 percent below average. The bloom and set were the best since 1953, but there has been insufficient moisture to develop a large crop. High temperatures during July 20-22 killed vines completely on small areas of many bogs and caused some injury in wider areas. Early Blacks are coloring with generally small size, and harvest is expected to start shortly after September 1. Howes could benefit considerably if rains come during late August and early September.

In Wisconsin the crop is estimated to be 9 percent below last year but 39 percent above average. Frosts last spring caused some damage and rainy weather also affected pollination. In addition there was scattered hail damage.

Growing conditions have been favorable in Washington. Spray programs, although handicapped by rain, have maintained generally good control of disease and insects. Harvest is expected to start late in September. An early blossom period with no frost resulted in a good set in Oregon. The crop there is developing earlier than usual.

AVOCADOS, FIGS and OLIVES: The 1957-58 crop of avocados in Florida is forecast at 13,400 tons, 24 percent greater than for the 1956-57 season, and nearly twice as large as average. Trees have recovered from the freeze of January 1956. Fruit is sizing better than a year ago. In California, the 1957-58 crop is expected to be better than during the past two seasons.

Harvest of a near normal crop of dried Kadota figs in the Fresno area of California began the week of August 12. In the Merced area, picking began August 17. Picking of Kadotas for canning got underway about August 15. Harvest of Calimyrnas began about August 26. The Calimyrna crop shows excellent quality. Mission figs showed an above average first crop, but the second crop is not expected to be as large as last year's crop.

The olive crop is very short in northern counties of California. In central California, the size of crop varies greatly. Fruit is expected to mature early in those orchards with a light set. Picking for canning is expected to begin the last part of September.

ALMONDS: Estimated production of almonds in California remains unchanged from last month at 44,000 tons--25 percent smaller than in 1956, but 10 percent above average. Harvest of early varieties has been underway since early August, and production is turning out short. However, some of the later varieties have an exceptionally heavy crop.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is expected to total 74,600 tons, 4 percent above last year and 2 percent above average. Hot weather in the early summer together with blight

reduced earlier prospects in California. In general the nuts are expected to be of good size. In Oregon nuts will be small but they appear to be well filled

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is estimated at 11,800 tons, almost 4 times as large as the light crop in 1956, and 46 percent above average. Oregon has had nearly ideal growing weather. Harvest is expected to get underway about September 20 or nearly 10 days ahead of last year. In Washington nuts are quite large this year even on trees which have a heavy crop.

Results of a special survey made in about 350 orchards in Oregon and Washington during late July indicate that the percentage of blanks will be comparatively small. The crack test showed 11 percent defects (blanks and worms) on July 30, compared with 27 percent on July 20, 1956, and 24 percent as of July 19, 1955.

PECANS: Production is forecast at 121,850,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent over the August 1 forecast, but 30 percent less than the 1956 crop and 12 percent below the average production. Prospects for seeding or wild pecans improved during August in Oklahoma and Texas, the largest producing States, but hot and dry weather in the eastern pecan States caused a drop of 12 percent in the forecast for the improved varieties. The indicated total production of improved and seedling pecans is much greater than last year in Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas; the same production is indicated for Louisiana, but in all other producing States the crop will be considerably less than last year. Shedding has been quite heavy in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Insects and disease have caused much loss in the western pecan States, but generally the set of nuts is good and the ample supply of moisture has resulted in excellent growth.

POTATOES: Production of Fall potatoes is forecast at 151,261,000 hundred weight, 2 percent below the August 1 forecast and 9 percent below 1956. Production, at 57,440,000 hundredweight, in the Eastern Fall crop States is 2 percent below the August 1 estimate and 15 percent below last year. In Central States, a crop of 34,207,000 hundredweight is indicated--6 percent below the August 1 forecast and 17 percent below last year. In the Western States, a crop of 59,614,000 hundredweight is indicated, 1 percent below the August estimate but 3 percent above last year.

Unusually dry weather during August in Pennsylvania and Upstate New York was largely responsible for the decline in prospective production in the Eastern Fall crop State. Similarly, dry weather reduced prospects in the Central Fall crop States. Wisconsin and Michigan reported significant reductions in prospective yields; Minnesota and North Dakota also reported lower yields caused by rather poor growing conditions. In the Western States, little change was reported from the August 1 forecast although indicated yields were somewhat lower in Washington, Oregon and Colorado.

The Maine crop is in generally good condition although August rainfall was below normal. A vine killing program got underway in early September. A high percentage of the Maine crop was planted for certification this season. Elsewhere in the New England States potato fields showed good progress during the month and drought conditions were relieved in Connecticut. Widespread

rainfall on Long Island in August improved prospects for potatoes. Some delay in vine killing of Katahdins was indicated. In Upstate New York and Pennsylvania, below normal rainfall adversely affected the crop. Prospects are still considered reasonably good in the Erie, Crawford and Potter county areas of Pennsylvania, but below normal in all other districts. In Michigan and Wisconsin, dry August weather lowered prospects for non-irrigated potatoes, especially on the lighter soils. In Minnesota and North Dakota, dry weather was followed by excessive rains in early September. Crop damage cannot be fully evaluated at this time. In North Dakota, an area from Grafton to 3 miles north of St. Thomas (about 15 miles) was under water on September 5. The soil in this flooded area is heavy and slow to absorb a heavy rain.

In Colorado, the fall crop is developing quite well but it now appears that lateness is the limiting factor. In Idaho, the fall crop showed satisfactory progress during August. However, two or three weeks of good growing weather are still needed to develop considerable acreage which was planted late this year. Elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest, prospects are considered favorable although dry weather during August reduced prospects on the limited non-irrigated acreage of Washington. In the Tulalake area of California, fall crop prospects are considered excellent while in the Coastal and Delta areas only average yields are expected.

Production in the Late Summer States is placed at 30,530,000 hundredweight, 3 percent below the August 1 forecast and 10 percent below the 1956 crop. The Long Island and New Jersey crops are turning out somewhat heavier than anticipated a month ago, but this was more than offset by reductions in several Eastern & Central States, where dry weather was the chief influence. In Wisconsin, the set was lighter than expected and August weather continued very dry. In Colorado, the late summer crop is running well below earlier expectations. The crop is unusually late this year and sizing has not been satisfactory. In Oregon, cullage is running heavier than normal. In California, harvest was well advanced on September 1 with yields running lighter than expected a month ago in all areas except the San Joaquin Delta.

The 1957 production of the Early Summer crop is now placed at 8,843,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below last year. The 1957 Late Spring crop, at 28,610,000 hundredweight, was 18 percent above the 1956 harvest. The Early Spring crop in Florida and Texas, at 4,243,000 hundredweight, was up 5 percent from last year, while Winter production in Florida and California, at 6,810,000 hundredweight, was 29 percent above last year.

Growers of 1958 Winter potatoes in Florida and California have reported intentions to plant 36,500 acres of potatoes, 21 percent below the 1957 planted acreage, but still 7 percent above the 1956 planted acreage, and well above average. In Florida, the intended acreage at 16,500 is down about one-third from last year, while California, at 20,000 acres, is down 5 percent.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1957 sweetpotato crop, estimated at 16,186,000 hundredweight, is 4 percent less than last year and 20 percent smaller than the 1949-55 average. Expected production is slightly higher than a month ago, primarily as the result of improved prospects in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

In New Jersey, a few growers have dug for local sales; however, general harvesting will not get under way until early October. The small size of the tubers at this time may influence growers to delay harvest. August rains in Maryland and Virginia improved sweetpotato prospects. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, harvest began in mid-August, but movement has been light because of rains. In the producing areas of Georgia, Alabama and Kentucky, the August moisture was inadequate and prospective yields have declined in these States. In Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, favorable weather improved yield prospects. Potential yields in the Carolinas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas were maintained during August. Sweetpotato harvest is active in Louisiana but movement to date is about 10 percent less than for the same period last year. Estimated production in California is the same as a month earlier.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco is estimated at 1,621 million pounds. This is an increase of less than one percent during the month, but the indicated crop is about 26 percent below the 1956 crop.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 935 million pounds is about 2 percent above the August 1 prospect but 34 percent below the 1956 crop. August rains overcame drought conditions existing in certain parts of the belt during early August. The indicated yield of 1,413 pounds per acre compares with 1,625 pounds in 1956 and the 10-year average of 1,255 pounds.

The indicated 52 million pounds of fire-cured tobacco is an increase of one percent during the month because of improvement in the Kentucky crop of type 22. The present forecast is about 26 percent below 1956 production and 25 percent below the 10-year average. The estimated yield of 1,375 pounds per acre is 8 percent below 1956 but 18 percent above the 10-year average. Tobacco harvest has made good progress with about three-fourths of the Tennessee crop in barns by the first of September.

Burley prospects of 488 million pounds are about the same as the August 1 forecast. The present forecasts as compared with last month are unchanged in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri. Favorable weather caused an increase in North Carolina while dry weather reduced the Ohio crop. The indicated 1957 crop is 4 percent below 1956 and 15 percent below the 10-year average. The reduction from 1956 is largely due to dry weather in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Production of dark air-cured tobacco is now estimated at 25.4 million pounds, about 2 percent above last month but 25 percent below 1956. All of this increase during the month occurred in Kentucky where weather conditions have been favorable. Type 37 tobacco in Virginia is later than usual with only 16 percent cut by September 1, compared with 18 percent in 1956 and 61 percent in 1955.

Cigar filler prospective production of 46 million pounds shows a marked reduction of 12 percent during the month because of acute drought conditions in Pennsylvania. The indicated yield of 1,366 pounds compares with 1,694 in 1956 and the 10-year average of 1,537 pounds. The cigar binder crop of 28.0 million pounds is up one percent during the month but is 17 percent below the 1956 crop. Wrapper production is placed at 16.7 million, about 2 percent up during the month but 3 percent below 1956.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is forecast at a record 15,016,000 tons based on conditions as of September 1. This is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  percent above the previous record of 14,082,000 tons produced in 1954. The estimated yield of 17.1 tons is unchanged from a month ago and is 0.5 ton above the previous record set last year. Record yields per acre are forecast for Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming and Colorado in the Central and Mountain States and for Washington in the western group of States.

While some deterioration of the crop occurred in the eastern non-irrigated areas from dry weather during August, improvement of the crop in the irrigated areas more than offset this decline. In Colorado, where favorable weather conditions continued through August, the beets have put on amazing leaf growth. Growers here have reported more than the usual amount of bolting this year. In the other Mountain States, growing conditions continued favorable and ample irrigation water was available to overcome any lack of rainfall. In California, harvest of the spring planted crop started the first week of August and was becoming general on September 1. Damage from insects and diseases was at a minimum.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at a record 7,642,000 tons, up about 2 percent from the forecast a month ago. At this level the 1957 production would be slightly above the previous record of 7,619,000 tons produced in 1953. The 1953 crop, however, was produced on 344,000 acres whereas the 1957 crop is being grown on 287,800 acres. Yields per acre for both Florida and Louisiana are at record levels. In Louisiana, dry weather the last half of August was retarding growth of cane, but rains since then have been fairly general and growth to September 1 is about normal. Stands are reported to be exceptionally good.

PASTURES: Pasture feed condition continued to decrease during the month of August from the high level of July 1 and on September 1 was 74 percent of normal. This was still the highest September 1 condition since 1951 and compares with 68 percent a year earlier and the average of 73 percent. The dry condition that existed a month ago in the Northern and Middle Atlantic Coastal areas has expanded to include most of an area extending east of the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys. It was also dry in the southern Great Plains States from Kansas to Texas, in eastern Wisconsin, northwestern North Dakota and northern Montana. Pastures were good on September 1 in most western States, although rainfall is needed soon in the Far West to maintain pasture condition.

Extreme drought conditions existed on September 1 in an area covering most of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. However, pasture conditions were also poor in much of the area extending east of the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys and from southern Maine to northern Florida. Supplemental feeding is being done to maintain livestock in good condition. The condition of pastures on September 1 in the North Atlantic States was 50 percent of normal compared with 81 percent a year earlier and the average of 23 percent. In the South Atlantic States the condition was 55 percent compared with 81 percent a year earlier and the average of 78 percent.

In the southern Great Plains, pastures were short and dry and some supplemental feeding of livestock was required. Pasture condition in the South Central States on September 1 was 70 percent compared with 45 percent a year earlier and the average of 65 percent. In the Northern Great Plains pastures were in good condition with the exception of northwestern North Dakota which was still very dry. In the West North Central States, the condition was 80 percent compared with 62 percent a year ago and the average of 74 percent.

In the Western States, pastures were generally good, but some areas had begun to show the effects of dry weather. Pastures were poor in northern Montana due to dry weather. Other areas reported good pastures although in the Pacific Coast area rainfall will be needed soon to maintain good condition. The September 1 condition in the Western States was 12 points above a year ago and 5 points above average.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during August totaled 10,794 million pounds--1 percent more than in August last year and 3 percent above the 1946-55 average for the month. Seasonally, total production declined slightly more than at this time last year, but less than usual from July to August. The total quantity of milk produced during August was sufficient to provide 2.03 pounds of milk per person per day--about the same amount as a year ago, but 8 percent less than the August average. For the first 8 months of 1957, a record total of 89.8 billion pounds of milk was produced, compared with the previous high of 89.0 billion pounds for the same period last year.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 18.28 pounds on September 1. Output was at record levels for the date in all sections of the country except the North and South Atlantic, where production per cow was down from last year. Compared with the average seasonal decline, production per cow decreased more than usual from August 1 to September 1 in the Atlantic Coastal areas and the West North Central. Output per cow on September 1 exceeded the averages for the date in all regions by 5 to 19 percent, with large gains in the South and West.

Crop reporters indicated that 71.4 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on September 1 -- equal to the proportion of cows usually milked on that date. On September 1 last year, 70.8 percent of the cows were milked. Only reporters in the South Central States milked a lower percentage of the milk cows in herds than on September 1 last year. Compared with the September 1 average, the smaller proportion of cows milked in the North Atlantic and North Central States was offset by larger proportions in other parts of the country.

Among the States with monthly milk production estimates available, August production equaled or exceeded the record high for the month in 7 States, but was below the August average in 20 States. Wisconsin was the leading milk-producing State, with an output of 1,389 million pounds in August -- a new record high. New York was second with 738 million pounds, followed by California with 667 million, Minnesota with 644 million, and Iowa with 561 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,  
 Aug. 1957, with comparisons <sup>1/</sup>  
 (In millions of pounds)

State	Aug. : 1946-55: 1956: 1957				State	Aug. : 1946-55: 1956: 1957			
	average: Aug.	July	Aug.			average: Aug.	July	Aug.	
	1946-55:	1956:	1957:	1957		1946-55:	1956:	1957:	1957
N. Y.	709	755	834	738	Ga.	104	102	104	100
N. J.	93	93	91	90	Ky.	252	266	278	269
Pa.	484	543	556	542	Tenn.	238	246	252	246
Ohio	491	497	519	485	Ala.	117	109	108	104
Ind.	352	340	353	341	Miss.	136	146	149	141
Ill.	466	449	482	455	Ark.	126	120	126	123
Mich.	483	466	494	477	Okla.	178	149	144	139
Wis.	1,275	1,301	1,573	1,389	Tex.	287	246	262	258
Minn.	608	625	805	644	Mont.	54	47	52	47
Iowa.	548	538	619	561	Idaho	119	133	143	134
Mo.	399	400	408	383	Wyo.	22	18	21	19
N. Dak.	178	169	201	164	Colo.	81	77	85	80
S. Dak.	131	129	156	128	Utah	57	63	70	64
Nebr.	210	200	226	201	Wash.	160	162	173	163
Kans.	225	189	191	182	Oreg.	115	108	116	106
Va.	189	195	195	192	Calif.	549	641	685	667
W. Va.	79	77	77	72	Other				
N. C.	148	159	162	160	States	737	845	927	871
S. C.	53	56	55	59	U. S.	10,453	10,659	11,692	10,794

<sup>1/</sup> Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,588 million eggs during August, almost the same number as in August last year. Increases over last year were 6 percent in the South Atlantic States, 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the West North Central States. These were offset by decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the East North Central States. Aggregate egg production - January through August - was 1 percent above last year.

The rate of egg production in August was 16.1 eggs per layer, compared with 15.8 eggs last year and the 10-year average for the month of 14.0 eggs. The rate of lay was at a record high for the month in all regions of the country. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central and the West, and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms January 1 through September 1 was 13.9 eggs, compared with 13.7 eggs for the same period last year.

The Nation's laying flocks averaged 284 million layers during August compared with 288 million last year and the average of 283 million layers. Decreases in number of layers from August last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central. These were partially offset by increases of 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central States. In the West, the average number of layers was about the same as a year ago.

Number of layers on September 1 totaled 290 million as compared with 295 million on September 1, 1956. Decreases were 5 percent in the North Atlantic States, 4 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Central, and 1 percent in the West. Numbers increased 3 percent in the South Atlantic. Numbers in the West North Central States were about the same as a year ago. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms September 1 was 50.7 eggs compared with 49.0 a year earlier and the average of 43.2 eggs.

Pullets not of laying age on September 1 were estimated at about 132 million which was 14 percent below a year earlier and the smallest of record for September 1. Decreases from last year were 23 percent in the South Central, 17 percent in the East North Central, 15 percent in the North Atlantic, 12 percent in the West North Central, 10 percent in the West and 6 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 422 million, 6 percent below a year ago. Decreases were 9 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central, 5 percent in the West North Central and 3 percent in the West. There was no change in the South Atlantic States. On September 1, 31 percent of the potential layers were not of laying age, compared with 34 percent a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western States
<u>HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1</u>						
1946-55(Av.)	49,246	54,076	74,566	28,879	50,053	30,954
1956	56,497	56,356	75,308	29,301	42,277	35,096
1957	53,630	54,019	75,122	30,219	41,621	34,910
Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1						
1946-55(Av.)	30,795	44,652	74,088	18,165	30,665	16,341
1956	23,709	31,821	55,236	12,756	18,964	11,456
1957	20,171	26,353	48,692	11,987	14,610	10,335

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/						
1946-55(Av.)	80,041	98,729	148,654	47,044	80,721	47,255
1956	80,203	88,177	130,544	42,057	51,241	46,552
1957	73,801	80,372	123,814	42,206	56,231	45,245

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 (Number)						
1946-55(Av.)	48.8	43.3	43.8	39.1	35.2	45.1
1956	52.9	49.1	47.4	48.0	40.3	57.7
1957	53.8	50.7	48.7	49.6	44.2	58.1

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 36.3 cents per dozen, compared with 36.9 in mid-August last year and 32.1 cents in July. At mid-month the price trend in principal egg markets was irregular. Large, high quality eggs were in good demand, but increased offerings of mediums resulted in unchanged to lower prices for medium size. After mid-month, the price trend was upward and continued upward to the end of the month. At the end of August, demand for large "A" quality eggs exceeded the supply which caused heavier withdrawals from storage and moderate price increases for smaller size and lower quality eggs.

Farmers received an average of 19.2 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-August compared with 18.8 a year earlier and 19.8 in July. Farm chickens averaged 13.5 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 21.0, compared with 16.1 cents and 19.6 cents, respectively, in August last year. Broiler prices weakened during the last half of August, with declines amounting to about 1 cent per pound in many areas. Receipts were heavier during the last week of August prior to the Labor Day holiday weekend. Hen prices were generally unchanged during the month with the seasonally light demand.

Turkey prices to producers on August 15 averaged 22.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.3 cents a year earlier and 22.1 cents in July. There was very little change in price during the month and terminal market activity was light. The best demand during the last half of August was for fryer-roasters. Prices at the end of August for fryer-roasters were  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 cent higher than at mid-month. Supplies of hens were ample. Prices on heavy toms, over 22 pounds, declined 1 - 2 cents toward the end of the month as the demand from larger volume buyers was spotty.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration was \$3.47 per hundred pounds in mid-August, compared with \$3.66 in August last year. The egg-feed and broiler-feed ratios were more favorable to producers than a year earlier. The farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed ratios, however, were less favorable than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	CORN, ALL			Production		
	Yield per acre		Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Average 1946-55	1956				
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	35.7	31.0	38.0	464	341	380
N. H.	44.4	40.0	46.0	542	360	460
Vt.	47.1	45.0	51.0	2,821	2,655	3,009
Mass.	48.9	47.0	48.0	1,639	1,316	1,344
R. I.	42.3	42.0	39.0	300	252	234
Conn.	46.3	49.0	40.0	1,855	1,911	1,640
N. Y.	43.5	49.0	50.0	28,930	34,104	33,400
N. J.	47.0	64.0	27.0	8,827	12,032	4,563
Pa.	46.3	56.0	37.0	61,817	71,736	45,991
Ohio	53.0	60.0	54.0	190,334	215,700	184,410
Ind.	51.6	62.0	53.0	239,414	296,546	230,709
Ill.	53.5	68.0	57.0	481,137	598,672	471,732
Mich.	41.2	51.0	48.0	71,714	102,204	88,512
Wis.	50.4	61.0	54.0	129,429	167,140	144,290
Minn.	45.1	57.5	50.0	245,618	329,705	293,250
Iowa	50.6	51.0	61.0	544,574	521,679	617,747
Mo.	35.8	48.0	40.0	147,613	189,408	137,320
N. Dak.	20.8	23.5	22.5	25,202	31,537	29,295
S. Dak.	26.8	28.0	31.0	104,544	105,952	121,985
Nebr.	29.2	22.0	43.0	207,417	116,864	210,141
Kans.	24.2	21.0	26.0	58,182	32,067	38,896
Del.	40.5	65.0	25.0	6,248	9,750	3,500
Nd.	44.1	60.0	30.0	21,134	28,620	13,740
Va.	37.8	48.0	26.0	37,018	39,456	20,514
W. Va.	40.2	50.0	38.0	9,512	8,500	5,624
N. C.	29.4	41.0	32.0	64,145	80,688	59,200
S. C.	19.2	21.0	23.0	25,089	20,475	20,631
Ga.	16.2	24.0	25.0	48,978	65,064	65,750
Fla.	14.6	21.0	23.0	8,873	12,180	12,811
Ky.	35.6	46.0	38.0	76,995	84,456	59,318
Tenn.	28.8	32.5	30.0	58,540	55,770	44,790
Ala.	18.8	25.0	26.0	46,474	56,675	56,004
Miss.	20.4	25.0	29.0	39,224	39,150	43,152
Ark.	20.2	27.0	27.0	21,581	18,090	15,012
La.	19.1	26.5	26.5	14,244	16,589	15,926
Okla.	18.5	16.5	19.5	16,371	5,296	3,998
Texas	18.4	15.0	23.0	43,882	27,465	32,169
Mont.	16.0	17.5	21.0	2,756	2,992	3,486
Idaho	54.0	66.0	64.0	1,853	3,894	4,032
Wyo.	19.2	22.0	25.0	1,075	1,408	1,575
Colo.	27.0	44.0	46.0	13,531	17,952	20,102
N. Mex.	16.2	20.0	18.5	1,171	1,160	1,240
Ariz.	14.9	33.0	33.0	525	1,485	1,320
Utah	41.8	48.0	54.0	1,396	2,112	2,430
Nev.	36.1	50.0	50.0	96	200	200
Wash.	60.6	74.0	75.0	1,470	2,812	3,300
Oreg.	45.8	60.0	59.0	1,290	2,400	2,242
Calif.	42.8	67.0	65.0	4,637	14,472	15,600
U. S.	37.8	45.4	44.2	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,194,674

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1946-55	1956 1957	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956 1957	Indicated 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
				bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	24.4	26.0	26.5	1,422	780	874
Minn.	16.9	24.0	22.0	15,722	15,456	12,320
Iowa	19.3	17.5	23.0	277	175	184
N. Dak.	12.6	17.5	18.0	92,693	98,158	85,824
S. Dak.	10.9	9.0	18.0	32,308	11,376	27,306
Nebr.	13.4	12.0	16.0	827	192	224
Mont.	15.2	17.0	17.0	52,856	43,962	31,229
Idaho	32.0	38.0	40.0	19,625	20,444	19,160
Wyo.	17.0	15.5	21.0	1,409	698	755
Colo.	18.4	18.0	24.0	1,874	846	1,176
N. Mex.	14.4	13.0	14.0	269	195	238
Utah	31.8	37.0	35.0	2,720	2,923	2,550
Nev.	28.6	32.0	31.0	352	352	434
Wash.	22.8	29.5	31.5	11,213	21,034	6,741
Oreg.	24.8	31.0	31.0	5,147	6,014	3,131
U. S.	14.6	18.9	19.8	238,892	222,605	192,187

## DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1946-55	1956 1957	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956 1957	Indicated 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
				bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	13.6	19.0	20.0	647	874	2,200
N. Dak.	11.6	16.0	17.0	25,774	19,600	26,556
S. Dak.	11.0	8.0	16.5	2,629	1,040	1,815
Mont.	1/ 17.2	18.5	17.0	1/ 2,940	18,093	9,809
U. S.	11.7	16.6	17.1	29,637	39,607	40,480

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

## WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Average 1946-55	548,832	190,016	202,068	30,143	159,940	1,131,000
1956	442,376	185,552	175,471	39,902	153,906	957,207
1957	413,024	153,078	162,978	40,817	153,371	923,268

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

## OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	38.6	56.0	52.0	3,145	4,088	3,952
N.H.	35.6	40.0	40.0	118	40	40
Vt.	33.5	39.0	41.0	807	429	492
Mass.	36.0	42.0	33.0	132	84	66
Conn.	32.4	39.0	24.0	91	39	24
N.Y.	38.0	44.0	54.0	26,820	24,684	35,154
N.J.	35.4	38.5	31.0	1,305	1,309	1,023
Pa.	36.2	38.0	40.0	27,393	28,918	31,040
Ohio	40.4	43.0	39.0	46,399	47,343	42,939
Ind.	38.6	45.0	34.0	49,527	56,250	37,400
Ill.	41.4	47.0	38.0	144,162	142,927	105,146
Mich.	37.7	34.0	39.0	50,672	34,850	39,156
Wis.	44.9	46.0	51.0	129,195	126,500	134,640
Minn.	37.7	39.0	42.0	188,798	167,583	175,056
Iowa	37.0	29.5	43.0	219,464	143,665	228,244
Mo.	27.8	31.0	30.0	38,430	42,129	36,300
N.Dak.	26.6	29.0	32.0	53,324	47,067	60,640
S.Dak.	28.3	20.0	36.0	96,289	66,460	116,244
Nebr.	24.6	12.0	35.0	57,392	15,588	54,915
Kans.	24.0	21.5	30.0	26,017	23,177	34,920
Del.	33.4	42.0	35.0	243	336	245
Md.	35.2	37.5	36.0	1,799	2,475	2,268
Va.	33.0	38.0	30.0	4,159	5,282	4,080
W.Va.	32.2	33.0	35.0	1,462	1,089	1,155
N.C.	31.9	40.0	30.0	11,451	19,680	13,860
S.C.	27.8	36.0	30.5	14,100	19,836	16,470
Ga.	27.1	33.0	28.0	11,683	14,289	11,508
Fla.	21.4	20.0	22.0	590	640	616
Ky.	26.6	33.0	26.0	2,067	2,376	1,560
Tenn.	27.8	33.0	26.0	5,634	8,184	5,928
Ala.	26.5	34.0	25.0	3,498	5,610	3,625
Miss.	31.2	45.0	39.0	7,655	15,345	14,079
Ark.	31.6	42.0	19.0	7,924	18,564	7,809
La.	28.0	31.0	25.0	2,235	3,472	2,375
Okla.	19.7	19.0	20.0	13,679	12,977	17,620
Texas	21.3	18.0	22.5	25,473	19,170	37,148
Mont.	33.0	35.0	34.0	9,438	7,070	9,758
Idaho	44.0	45.0	48.0	8,186	8,460	9,024
Wyo.	30.2	31.0	36.0	4,158	3,100	4,140
Colo.	30.4	31.5	36.0	5,228	3,717	6,048
N.Mex.	22.2	22.0	27.0	594	308	675
Ariz.	42.4	60.0	60.0	461	600	600
Utah	45.0	50.0	52.0	1,898	1,700	1,820
Nev.	40.9	46.0	46.0	262	230	230
Wash.	47.0	47.0	51.0	7,213	6,956	10,098
Oreg.	30.1	41.8	32.0	9,379	11,752	9,632
Calif.	30.2	32.0	36.0	5,416	6,304	8,028
U. S.	34.3	34.3	37.4	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,337,790

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production				
	Average		1956	Indicated	Average		1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1957	1946-55	1957	1957	1957	
				1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels					
N.Y.	16.2	14.0	16.0	99	112	96		
N.J.	19.0	24.0	15.0	432	1,080	705		
Pa.	17.4	18.5	14.0	400	388	308		
Ohio	21.4	24.0	22.0	21,793	31,224	30,888		
Ind.	21.8	24.0	21.5	36,334	52,128	50,418		
Ill.	23.0	28.5	23.5	85,530	134,948	120,226		
Mich.	19.4	21.0	21.5	1,987	4,200	5,117		
Wis.	14.0	15.5	16.0	605	1,318	1,664		
Minn.	18.2	20.0	20.0	22,682	52,540	53,380		
Iowa	22.0	20.0	26.0	38,190	50,900	70,408		
Mo.	18.0	20.0	19.0	23,005	39,120	33,440		
N.Dak.	12.6	12.5	16.0	404	2,162	2,896		
S.Dak.	14.8	11.5	16.5	1,232	2,576	3,069		
Nebr.	20.3	11.5	25.0	1,456	1,748	3,625		
Kans.	11.7	8.5	10.5	3,959	3,018	3,098		
Del.	15.6	23.0	18.0	1,067	3,450	3,078		
Md.	16.8	22.0	18.0	1,487	4,422	3,708		
Va.	17.0	21.5	17.0	2,525	5,826	4,692		
N.C.	15.6	21.5	17.5	4,286	8,944	7,858		
S.C.	11.2	11.0	13.5	987	2,948	4,590		
Ga.	10.1	12.5	13.0	305	1,038	1,248		
Fla.	1/ 18.4	22.0	21.0	1/ 290	748	882		
Ky.	17.2	22.5	18.5	2,051	2,992	2,534		
Tenn.	17.8	16.5	17.5	3,092	3,960	3,500		
Ala.	18.8	21.0	19.0	1,310	2,310	2,204		
Miss.	15.6	16.0	19.0	4,988	11,712	12,939		
Ark.	17.0	18.0	19.0	10,083	27,162	29,355		
La.	16.2	17.0	19.0	779	2,295	2,318		
Okla.	10.5	8.0	13.0	395	200	299		
Texas	1/ 13.2	20.0	18.0	8	400	360		
U. S.	20.2	21.8	21.2	271,689	455,869	458,903		

1/ Short-time average.

## RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average		1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1957	1946-55	1957	1957	1957
				1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds				
Mo.	2/2,532	3,000	2,800	2/ 83	132	101	
Miss.	2/2,600	2,850	2,850	2/ 956	1,254	855	
Ark.	2,283	3,050	2,900	10,034	11,590	9,686	
La.	2,010	2,600	2,550	12,075	11,700	10,328	
Texas	2,365	2,750	3,050	12,491	11,000	10,614	
Calif.	3,134	4,100	4,100	9,951	11,726	9,389	
U. S.	2,355	3,030	3,036	45,279	47,402	40,973	

1/ Bags of 100 pounds

2/ Short-time average.

## BARLEY

State	Yield_per_acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
				1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels			
Maine	28.9	40.0	36.0	102	40	36
N. Y.	30.9	37.0	40.0	2,369	2,368	2,160
N. J.	36.0	39.5	41.0	638	988	984
Pa.	36.6	38.0	38.0	6,038	8,550	8,132
Ohio	30.8	35.0	29.0	1,266	3,780	3,132
Ind.	27.5	34.0	28.0	952	2,890	3,136
Ill.	30.4	36.0	22.0	1,471	4,176	3,190
Mich.	31.8	31.0	32.5	3,448	2,914	2,762
Wis.	36.4	36.0	37.0	5,346	2,628	1,998
Minn.	26.2	29.0	24.0	29,190	28,275	21,768
Iowa	28.1	22.5	32.0	740	450	864
Mo.	24.4	27.0	22.0	3,927	11,826	8,778
N. Dak.	21.0	23.5	21.5	51,303	71,675	77,378
S. Dak.	18.8	15.5	23.0	18,482	6,727	12,374
Nebr.	19.5	12.0	31.0	6,066	2,280	6,479
Kans.	17.4	18.0	22.0	5,334	10,404	15,268
Del.	30.2	41.0	30.0	354	574	450
Md.	33.9	40.0	35.0	2,604	3,520	3,220
Va.	32.9	40.0	30.0	2,980	4,720	3,480
W. Va.	31.9	37.0	33.0	376	518	429
N. C.	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
S. C.	24.0	30.0	25.0	475	990	1,150
Ga.	22.8	28.0	26.5	150	336	424
Ky.	25.6	31.5	24.0	1,870	3,276	2,520
Tenn.	19.4	24.0	19.0	1,501	1,992	1,577
Miss.	1/ 25.0	32.0	28.0	142	640	560
Ark.	21.6	27.5	18.0	227	1,265	1,008
Oklahoma	15.8	14.5	18.0	1,528	3,886	6,804
Texas	15.6	16.0	19.5	1,906	2,320	5,090
Mont.	26.2	28.5	27.0	20,939	29,726	43,659
Idaho	33.9	32.5	34.5	13,168	16,315	21,459
Wyo.	29.2	27.0	34.0	3,876	2,700	3,570
Colo.	24.6	25.5	30.0	11,943	7,752	15,510
N. Mex.	25.6	28.0	32.0	585	560	864
Ariz.	50.6	60.0	60.0	7,292	10,380	10,800
Utah	43.4	46.0	45.0	6,016	6,394	7,065
Nev.	35.4	38.0	41.0	703	760	697
Wash.	34.0	35.0	41.0	7,443	22,225	29,930
Oreg.	34.4	37.5	36.5	12,152	21,375	21,644
Calif.	34.0	37.0	40.0	55,108	68,006	78,680
U.S.	26.8	29.0	28.8	291,589	372,195	430,737

1/ Short-time average

## SORGHUM GRAIN

State	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-
	Average: 1946-55:	1956	harvest: 1946-55:	1956	cated: 1946-55:	1956
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	bushels
Ind.	2	2	20	30.2	40.0	46
Iowa	2	81	250	1/25.5	40.0	45.0
Mo.	42	187	561	19.8	30.0	37.0
S.Dak.	36	93	288	14.5	17.0	25.0
Nebr.	224	889	2,134	19.6	14.0	35.0
Kans.	1,868	1,626	5,203	17.2	15.0	21.0
N.C.	35	80	92	26.5	27.0	24.0
S.C.	6	7	8	17.5	18.5	20.0
Ga.	1/ 21	40	33	1/18.3	19.5	19.0
Ky.	1/ 5	9	32	1/30.0	25.0	35.0
Tenn.	1/ 11	40	60	1/21.8	24.0	25.0
Ala.	29	34	37	17.3	18.0	18.0
Miss.	1/ 6	8	45	1/16.6	18.0	25.0
Ark.	21	79	140	17.3	22.0	22.0
La.	3	5	7	20.0	23.0	24.0
Okla.	709	587	992	13.4	10.5	15.0
Texas	4,412	4,777	6,879	20.3	26.0	29.0
Colo.	263	248	546	12.3	11.5	15.0
N.Mex.	266	279	360	14.3	12.5	16.5
Ariz.	67	96	120	44.0	45.0	50.0
Calif.	108	182	220	43.9	54.0	55.0
U. S.	8,115	9,349	18,027	19.0	21.9	26.7
						155,980
						205,065
						481,315

### 1/ Short-time average.

## BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1946-55	1957	1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	623	750	620	1,530	900	800
Kans.	247	190	275	1,060	400	1,100
Okla.	298	220	320	12,180	7,200	12,500
Texas	292	210	370	7,250	2,900	10,000
Colo.	220	140	225	8,300	4,300	10,800
N. Mex.	224	220	270	4,900	4,600	6,500
U. S.	268	200	291	35,220	20,300	41,700

State	ALL HAY			PASTURE		
	Yield per acre	Production	Condition	September 1	Average	1956
Average	Indi- 1946-55 1956:1957	Average 1946-55 1957	Indi- 1956 cated 1957	Average 1946-55 1957	1956	1957
1,000	1,000	1,000				
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	Percent
Maine	1.10	1.19	1.09	731	644	74
N.H.	1.28	1.27	1.23	379	293	75
Vt.	1.44	1.40	1.41	1,278	1,082	78
Mass.	1.60	1.58	1.46	498	398	73
R.I.	1.71	1.80	1.26	45	36	81
Conn.	1.72	1.80	1.33	425	385	80
N.Y.	1.66	1.71	1.80	5,618	5,367	72
N.J.	1.86	2.02	1.63	451	492	74
Pa.	1.52	1.54	1.48	3,431	3,466	73
Ohio	1.51	1.70	1.68	3,765	3,888	77
Ind.	1.48	1.76	1.76	2,603	2,723	79
Ill.	1.65	2.00	1.98	4,342	4,998	77
Mich.	1.44	1.66	1.63	3,477	3,696	72
Wis.	1.80	2.16	2.10	7,250	8,452	73
Minn.	1.62	1.97	2.03	6,289	7,582	76
Iowa	1.67	1.59	2.08	6,053	5,793	76
Mo.	1.22	1.30	1.43	4,112	3,523	72
N.Dak.	.97	1.12	1.15	3,432	4,460	75
S.Dak.	.83	.77	1.23	3,818	4,617	73
Nebr.	1.08	.93	1.43	5,368	5,331	76
Kans.	1.46	1.07	1.78	3,110	2,433	71
Del.	1.14	1.49	1.20	95	82	77
Md.	1.46	1.59	1.36	644	683	574
Va.	1.20	1.25	1.16	1,636	1,592	1,519
W.Va.	1.27	1.39	1.25	987	1,020	916
N.C.	1.02	1.06	1.07	1,253	1,107	1,106
S.C.	.85	.89	.97	517	486	478
Ga.	.65	.89	.88	706	616	605
Fla.	.86	1.52	1.58	95	200	207
Ky.	1.26	1.47	1.40	2,238	2,431	2,246
Tenn.	1.12	1.16	1.16	1,836	1,754	1,739
Ala.	.82	.94	.94	684	758	801
Miss.	1.15	1.22	1.33	905	908	983
Ark.	1.06	1.10	1.24	1,191	949	1,033
La.	1.23	1.18	1.35	434	461	514
Okla.	1.20	.87	1.22	1,806	1,232	1,726
Texas	1.02	.80	1.19	1,728	1,291	2,063
Mont.	1.15	1.21	1.26	2,678	2,691	2,905
Idaho	2.30	2.57	2.61	2,514	3,264	3,275
Wyo.	1.13	1.26	1.46	1,238	1,400	1,716
Colo.	1.60	1.69	1.90	2,255	2,234	2,665
N.Mex.	2.16	2.29	2.40	459	526	568
Ariz.	2.57	2.84	2.82	662	774	704
Utah	2.12	2.45	2.55	1,182	1,392	1,459
Nev.	1.58	1.86	1.88	597	716	712
Wash.	1.91	1.90	2.08	1,528	1,654	1,754
Oreg.	1.74	1.88	1.92	1,781	2,006	2,063
Calif.	3.19	3.27	3.29	6,016	6,822	6,646
U.S.	1.40	1.48	1.63	104,178	108,708	119,565

## ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55		1956 Indicated	Average 1946-55		1956 Indicated
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.34	1.50	1.35	12	18	16
N.H.	1.86	1.60	1.60	18	24	26
Vt.	1.94	1.80	1.85	96	160	178
Mass.	2.18	1.95	1.90	54	80	80
R.I.	2.30	2.25	1.80	5	9	7
Conn.	2.38	2.40	1.80	90	137	108
N.Y.	2.06	2.10	2.15	1,273	1,930	2,055
N.J.	2.30	2.45	1.90	195	296	230
Pa.	1.92	1.85	1.75	866	1,432	1,395
Ohio	1.87	1.95	1.90	1,321	2,090	2,037
Ind.	1.89	2.05	2.05	1,077	1,681	1,697
Ill.	2.30	2.40	2.35	2,100	3,418	3,379
Mich.	1.58	1.80	1.75	2,009	2,617	2,143
Wis.	2.12	2.40	2.30	3,728	5,897	5,876
Minn.	2.17	2.40	2.40	3,322	5,640	6,034
Iowa	2.20	1.95	2.30	2,676	4,196	5,692
Mo.	2.44	2.20	2.50	841	1,179	1,435
N.Dak.	1.46	1.55	1.55	892	2,254	2,367
S.Dak.	1.48	1.20	1.80	1,401	2,644	4,243
Nebr.	1.94	1.50	2.20	2,803	3,297	4,932
Kans.	1.88	1.25	2.10	2,015	1,672	2,810
Del.	2.10	2.20	1.80	14	18	14
Md.	2.09	2.25	1.90	148	230	194
Va.	2.22	2.20	2.00	317	528	528
W.Va.	1.86	1.85	1.60	175	285	254
N.C.	2.03	2.10	2.15	109	174	187
Ga.	1.75	2.05	1.95	20	49	58
Ky.	1.96	2.40	2.20	459	703	678
Tenn.	1.91	2.00	1.90	279	328	346
Ala.	1.70	1.70	1.80	31	36	43
Miss.	1.90	2.20	2.40	41	33	36
Ark.	2.16	2.30	2.20	137	154	156
La.	1.92	1.80	1.90	44	47	51
Okla.	1.81	1.15	1.75	802	483	676
Texas	2.24	1.60	2.05	517	422	459
Mont.	1.63	1.65	1.70	1,305	1,591	1,688
Idaho	2.73	3.00	3.00	2,118	2,850	2,880
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.90	589	831	893
Colo.	2.18	2.15	2.40	1,501	1,653	1,882
N.Mex.	2.87	2.80	3.00	378	465	498
Ariz.	2.82	3.10	3.10	566	657	592
Utah	2.44	2.80	2.90	969	1,184	1,250
Nev.	2.80	3.30	3.25	305	393	380
Wash.	2.20	2.30	2.35	747	964	1,025
Oreg.	2.72	2.90	2.90	725	951	972
Calif.	4.64	4.50	4.15	4,762	5,427	5,260
U.S.	2.17	2.08	2.24	13,854	61,127	68,040

## CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55		Indicated 1956	Average 1946-55		Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.18	1.25	1.15	543	520	465
N.H.	1.40	1.30	1.25	239	205	191
Vt.	1.50	1.45	1.45	812	663	650
Mass.	1.69	1.60	1.45	308	235	209
R.I.	1.74	1.75	1.25	26	19	12
Conn.	1.76	1.70	1.30	215	156	118
N.Y.	1.62	1.60	1.70	3,679	2,974	3,034
N.J.	1.68	1.60	1.40	189	138	112
Pa.	1.43	1.40	1.35	2,394	1,889	1,804
Ohio	1.38	1.50	1.50	2,286	1,686	1,653
Ind.	1.29	1.45	1.45	1,174	796	757
Ill.	1.40	1.55	1.55	1,769	1,356	1,248
Mich.	1.30	1.40	1.40	1,326	1,032	949
Wis.	1.59	1.80	1.80	3,222	2,353	2,306
Minn.	1.42	1.45	1.55	1,124	1,014	1,018
Iowa	1.43	1.10	1.65	3,123	1,314	1,696
Mo.	1.10	1.00	1.20	1,251	498	550
Nebr.	1.16	.85	1.40	160	94	123
Kans.	1.22	.85	1.60	148	39	74
Del.	1.48	1.40	1.10	741	32	22
Md.	1.37	1.45	1.25	369	320	274
Va.	1.18	1.10	1.15	528	399	422
W.Va.	1.23	1.30	1.25	527	462	444
N.C.	1.13	1.15	1.15	122	133	141
Ga.	1.00	1.05	---	21	30	---
Ky.	1.24	1.35	1.30	512	579	558
Tenn.	1.15	1.15	1.10	202	210	201
Ala.	.98	.95	1.00	35	48	50
Miss.	1.16	1.05	1.35	62	97	124
Ark.	1.10	1.10	1.20	38	31	38
La.	1.20	1.15	1.40	59	62	71
Mont.	1.24	1.20	1.30	310	296	324
Idaho	1.36	1.45	1.45	168	197	186
Wyo.	1.16	1.05	1.50	129	147	219
Colo.	1.34	1.30	1.50	244	266	328
N. Mex	1.33	1.25	1.45	18	9	13
Utah	1.60	1.80	1.80	58	90	95
Nev.	1.32	1.50	1.50	57	63	63
Wash.	2.03	1.85	2.10	396	363	433
Oreg.	1.78	1.75	1.85	248	292	327
U.S.	1.41	1.42	1.49	28,435	21,107	21,302

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

## LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1957	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.15	1.25	1.20	115	96	88
Ill.	1.07	1.15	1.20	136	77	96
Mo.	1.05	1.10	1.10	1,265	888	1,110
Kans.	1.08	1.05	1.10	99	50	38
Del.	1.26	1.35	1.10	25	22	15
Md.	1.24	1.25	1.00	66	72	50
Va.	1.04	1.00	.75	480	356	280
W.Va.	1.06	1.15	.80	35	38	26
N.C.	1.02	.90	.95	497	312	314
S.C.	.87	.85	.95	199	94	93
Ga.	.86	.85	.85	159	76	72
Ky.	1.10	1.25	1.15	842	730	638
Tenn.	1.01	1.00	1.05	927	664	669
Ala.	.94	.95	.95	124	142	135
Miss.	1.12	1.20	1.30	327	199	194
Ark.	.99	1.00	1.20	533	266	319
La.	1.22	1.20	1.45	109	56	65
Okla.	1.04	.90	1.05	107	50	44
U.S.	1.04	1.06	1.06	6,043	4,188	4,246

## WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1957	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	1.17	1.25	1.25	87	54	54
Minn.	1.10	1.15	1.20	1,066	680	638
Mo.	.98	1.10	1.20	146	183	209
N.Dak.	.84	.85	.85	1,971	1,680	1,629
S.Dak.	.64	.50	.80	2,107	1,460	2,569
Nebr.	.70	.55	.90	2,150	1,598	2,719
Kans.	.98	.80	1.25	641	456	720
Ark.	.94	.90	1.10	165	124	144
Okla.	1.03	.80	1.10	430	278	397
Texas	.96	.65	1.15	176	91	184
Mont.	.79	.80	.80	631	514	524
Idaho	1.08	1.10	1.15	148	148	150
Wyo.	.80	.80	1.00	368	296	407
Colo.	.93	.95	1.10	375	209	278
N.Mex.	.74	.65	.75	18	12	18
Utah	1.17	1.20	1.20	115	90	82
Nev.	1.00	1.15	1.20	210	242	247
Wash.	1.27	1.20	1.35	65	67	68
Greg.	1.11	1.20	1.20	333	326	326
Calif.	1.20	1.35	1.40	165	163	164
U.S.	.81	.73	.94	11,367	8,671	11,527

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Maine	: 851	770	900	56	38	36
New York	: 1,008	1,220	1,100	1,424	1,452	1,100
Michigan	: 884	1,080	780	3,866	5,389	4,126
Total N. E.	: 910	1,104	831	5,350	6,879	5,262
Nebraska	: 1,527	1,500	1,550	1,062	915	1,006
Montana	: 1,449	1,650	1,650	205	198	182
Idaho	: 1,623	1,850	1,700	2,274	2,109	1,972
Wyoming	: 1,302	1,500	1,500	912	780	855
Washington	: 1,589	1,900	1,920	287	684	845
Total N. W.	: 1,529	1,704	1,582	4,742	4,686	4,850
Colorado	: 781	700	970	1,901	1,330	1,755
New Mexico	: 315	550	600	253	154	144
Arizona	: 481	430	500	53	26	10
Utah	: 450	200	700	44	18	77
Total S. W.	: 656	656	911	2,250	1,528	1,996
California						
Large Lima	: 1,553	1,707	1,650	1,138	1,024	1,006
Baby Lima	: 1,498	1,747	1,650	844	559	330
Other	: 1,172	1,311	1,375	2,249	2,438	2,654
Total California	: 1,316	1,446	1,455	4,231	4,021	3,990
United States	: 1,058	1,215	1,138	16,573	17,114	16,108

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/  
(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	: Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minn.	: 892	1,300	1,200	38	78	84
N. Dak.	: 907	1,250	1,200	64	50	48
Mont.	: 1,072	1,240	1,300	88	62	52
Idaho	: 1,184	1,400	1,200	1,167	2,016	1,212
Wyo.	: 1,278	1,280	1,600	58	64	48
Colo.	: 844	860	900	93	77	135
Wash.	: 1,140	1,360	1,400	1,844	2,094	1,512
Oreg.	: 844	1,500	1,600	119	120	160
Calif.	: 1,046	1,300	1,600	112	91	64
U.S.	: 1,123	1,360	1,225	3,584	4,652	3,315

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1957	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Va.	1,572	2,080	1,950	209,616	245,440	204,750
N.C.	1,230	1,750	1,550	276,616	346,500	274,350
Tenn.	778	850	850	2,840	2,550	2,550
Total (Va.)						
N.C. area)	1,353	1,864	1,690	489,072	594,490	481,650
S.C.	716	1,050	900	11,898	12,600	9,900
Ga.	803	1,090	1,025	586,552	568,980	540,175
Fla.	614	1,075	1,100	58,176	60,200	60,500
Ala.	790	1,010	900	245,578	216,140	190,800
Miss.	372	400	400	3,449	2,400	2,400
Total (S.E.)						
area)	795	1,062	991	905,652	860,320	803,775
Ark.	382	400	425	2,617	2,000	1,700
Okla.	602	725	760	110,294	50,750	87,400
Texas	500	500	675	244,274	87,500	212,625
N.Mex.	1,048	1,200	1,200	7,477	7,200	7,200
Total (S.W.)						
area)	534	576	702	365,372	147,450	308,925
U. S.	818	1,157	1,038	1,760,097	1,602,260	1,594,350

## FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1957	1946-55	1957	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	12.9	14.0	14.0	144	126	112
Minn.	10.0	10.0	6.0	12,004	9,950	4,896
Iowa	13.2	8.5	14.0	773	187	266
N.Dak.	7.9	8.5	5.5	16,018	30,388	19,860
S.Dak.	8.6	8.0	7.0	5,348	6,368	5,236
Kans.	6.5	7.0	---	249	14	---
Texas	6.2	5.5	7.0	870	126	119
Mont.	7.5	6.0	7.0	586	450	560
Ariz.	1/25.6	22.0	38.0	351	22	38
Calif.	26.0	23.0	33.0	2,146	1,081	1,155
U. S.	9.0	8.8	6.0	38,627	48,712	32,242
Short-time average,						

State	SUGAR BEETS			Production		
	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1946-55	1956	Indicated : 1957	Average : 1946-55	1956	Indicated : 1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	11.7	12.2	12.5	203	195	262
Mich.	10.5	11.0	13.0	584	696	910
Wis.	10.0	10.2	9.5	100	65	71
Minn.	10.3	12.0	11.5	547	772	816
N. Dak.	10.3	11.4	11.5	272	397	437
S. Dak.	11.3	13.0	13.0	53	65	64
Nebr.	13.6	15.1	16.0	732	848	944
Kans.	10.0	14.9	15.0	52	106	129
Mont.	12.6	14.8	14.5	695	754	812
Idaho	17.8	20.7	20.5	1,358	1,549	1,763
Wyo.	13.3	14.0	16.0	435	472	592
Colo.	15.2	15.7	17.5	1,898	1,893	2,362
Utah	14.9	17.2	17.0	481	462	493
Wash.	21.6	23.2	24.0	465	707	816
Oreg.	20.8	24.7	24.0	380	428	432
Calif. 1/	18.8	20.5	20.5	3,081	3,517	4,018
Other						
States	12.9	15.1	15.6	82	80	95
U. S.	15.0	15.6	17.1	11,528	13,010	15,016

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

State	SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED			Production		
	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1946-55	1956	Indicated : 1957	Average : 1946-55	1956	Indicated : 1957
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	15.5	23.7	24.5	5,522	5,244	6,174
Florida	31.6	32.8	41.0	1,222	1,241	1,468
U. S.	20.9	25.7	26.6	6,743	6,485	7,642

		TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE			Production		
Class and Type		Type	Yield per acre	Average:	1956	1957	Indicated
		No.	Average:	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,216	1,560	1,375	124,166	137,280	92,125
North Carolina	11	1,152	1,525	1,275	309,670	346,175	216,750
Total Old Belt	21	1,170	1,535	1,303	433,836	483,455	308,875
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,338	1,760	1,450	450,126	496,320	314,650
North Carolina	13	1,309	1,700	1,525	111,330	119,000	83,875
South Carolina	13	1,316	1,700	1,650	162,280	173,400	128,700
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,313	1,700	1,598	273,610	292,400	212,575
Georgia	14	1,196	1,455	1,300	120,734	128,040	81,900
Florida	14	1,116	1,225	1,450	23,054	21,682	16,240
Alabama	14	944	1,165	1,200	496	641	420
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,182	1,415	1,322	144,284	150,363	98,560
Total All Flue-cured Types	11	147	1,255	1,625	1,7413	1,301,856	1,422,538
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,141	1,260	1,200	12,475	10,710	8,520
Kentucky	22	1,124	1,590	1,450	11,756	13,833	10,295
Tennessee	22	1,255	1,605	1,550	29,345	29,853	23,715
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,214	1,600	1,518	41,100	43,686	34,010
Kentucky	23	1,080	1,450	1,100	12,703	13,340	7,590
Tennessee	23	1,078	1,415	1,325	2,954	2,830	1,855
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	1,079	1,444	1,138	15,656	16,170	9,445
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,169	1,501	1,375	1,7692	1,304	1,566
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured:							
Ohio	31	1,332	1,620	1,550	17,080	15,066	14,260
Indiana	31	1,378	1,680	1,650	13,336	11,928	11,385
Missouri	31	1,101	1,310	1,250	5,361	3,930	3,500
Kansas	31	1,084	1,060	—	173	53	—
Virginia	31	1,696	1,920	1,900	21,524	19,968	19,950
West Virginia	31	1,351	1,560	1,450	4,097	3,900	3,480
North Carolina	31	1,690	1,850	2,000	18,517	17,390	19,200
Kentucky	31	1,320	1,620	1,575	386,515	335,340	322,875
Tennessee	31	1,364	1,620	1,550	106,536	98,820	93,920
Total Burley Belt	31	1,348	1,635	1,592	573,2139	506,395	487,650
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	1,815	1,675	1,775	39,2781	38,500	30,425
Total All Light Air-Cured	31	1,292	1,540	1,495	612,920	544,895	517,875

## TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated: 1957
					1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
					Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,215	1,640	1,450	15,213	15,908	11,455
Tennessee	35	1,240	1,540	1,500	4,600	4,312	3,600
Total One Smoker	35	1,220	1,618	1,462	19,900	20,220	15,055
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,162	1,545	1,350	11,045	10,506	7,425
Total Virginia Sun-cured Be It	37	969	1,030	1,000	3,419	3,193	2,900
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	35-37	1,167	1,514	1,357	34,365	33,919
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILTER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,546	1,700	1,350	49,752	51,000	40,500
Total M. and Valley Types	42-44	1,486	1,650	1,500	8,544	6,600	5,550
Total Cigar Filter Types	41-44	1,537	1,694	1,366	38,296	37,806	36,050
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,641	—	—	164	—	—
Connecticut	51	1,608	1,880	1,600	14,320	7,896	5,800
Total, Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,608	1,880	1,600	14,484	7,896	5,800
Massachusetts	52	1,760	1,890	1,800	9,369	4,536	2,700
Connecticut	52	1,653	1,970	1,700	3,359	985	510
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,730	1,904	1,783	12,728	5,521	3,210
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,470	1,650	1,550	11,472	6,765	6,510
Wisconsin	55	1,468	1,750	1,550	16,386	13,650	12,710
Minnesota	55	1,331	1,250	—	488	138	—
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,463	1,743	1,550	16,875	13,788	12,710
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2,1556	2,12556	1,778	2,584	2,56,388	2,33,970
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,134	1,330	1,250	2,098	2,527	2,500
Connecticut	61	1,059	1,300	1,200	7,317	7,800	7,200
Total, Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,075	1,307	1,212	9,415	10,327	9,700
Georgia	62	1,162	1,210	1,350	1,168	1,331	1,485
Florida	62	1,187	1,280	1,350	4,452	5,504	5,535
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,181	1,266	1,350	5,620	6,835	7,020
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,113	1,290	1,267	75,035	77,162	76,720
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,480	1,637	1,406	129,720	108,732	96,800
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	618	555	600	204	155	168
UNITED STATES	All	1,273	1,598	1,437	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,620,858
I/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.							
II/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.							

## APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/				
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated	1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:					
Maine	970	1,230	820	1,110	
New Hampshire	1,026	1,540	830	1,200	
Vermont	878	1,100	550	535	
Massachusetts	2,524	2,940	1,640	2,700	
Rhode Island	172	180	100	170	
Connecticut	1,298	1,530	1,080	1,350	
New York	16,515	19,700	14,100	15,300	
New Jersey	2,575	3,000	3,100	3,000	
Pennsylvania	6,358	6,500	5,400	5,800	
Delaware	340	270	330	250	
Maryland	1,192	1,260	1,160	1,020	
Virginia	9,135	5,500	10,800	7,300	
West Virginia	4,072	4,346	4,256	4,600	
North Carolina	1,222	40	1,750	1,400	
Total Eastern States	40,275	49,136	45,216	45,735	
Central States:					
Ohio	3,015	2,700	2,100	2,700	
Indiana	1,384	850	1,750	1,590	
Illinois	2,908	1,430	2,550	2,450	
Michigan	7,812	8,300	12,000	10,200	
Wisconsin	1,177	1,380	1,190	1,176	
Minnesota	218	323	256	250	
Iowa	188	200	35	200	
Missouri	1,089	520	550	720	
Nebraska	68	39	36	50	
Kansas	343	3/ 230	50	315	
Kentucky	304	60	445	188	
Tennessee	328	64	400	250	
Arkansas	440	35	725	48	
Total Central States	19,275	16,131	22,087	20,157	
Western States:					
Montana	120	100	55	100	
Idaho	1,516	3/ 1,630	1,380	1,500	
Colorado	1,266	3/ 1,210	1,505	1,180	
New Mexico	598	620	540	660	
Utah	411	440	360	450	
Washington	27,480	26,100	17,700	30,000	
Oregon	2,625	2,350	1,820	2,800	
California	8,401	9,440	9,260	8,800	
Total Western States	42,418	41,890	32,620	45,490	
Total 35 States	109,968	107,157	100,623	111,362	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40; Idaho, 60; Colorado, 50.

3/ In 1955 includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Kansas, 12; Idaho, 30; Colorado, 25.

## PEACHES

State	Production <sup>1/</sup>				Indicated 1957 bushels
	Average		1955	1956	
	1946-55	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
N.H.	:	10	15	7	1
Mass.	:	76	105	95	7
R.I.	:	15	16	13	1
Conn.	:	144	155	145	25
N.Y.	:	1,316	1,400	1,030	150
N.J.	:	1,668	1,700	1,750	1,500
Pa.	:	2,439	2,900	2,340	2,300
Ohio	:	918	1,030	1,000	900
Ind.	:	424	90	425	304
Ill.	:	1,388	130	1,200	700
Mich.	:	3,270	2,300	2,600	2,750
Mo.	:	536	231	350	400
Kans.	:	121	108	47	145
Del.	:	150	95	70	85
Md.	:	465	500	400	390
Va.	:	1,439	2/ 470	1,500	1,420
W.Va.	:	616	800	650	600
N.C.	:	1,350	3/	950	1,400
S.C.	:	3,122	3/	4,350	5,000
Ga.	:	2,776	3/	1,600	2,100
Ky.	:	310	20	200	89
Tenn.	:	281	3/	320	150
Ala.	:	593	3/	600	425
Miss.	:	405	3/	447	268
Ark.	:	1,530	3/	2,250	1,100
La.	:	89	3/	80	150
Okla.	:	306	15	200	30
Texas	:	736	30	575	790
Idaho	:	318	500	270	150
Colo.	:	1,736	2/ 2,110	2/ 1,697	1,950
N.Mex.	:	168	150	97	140
Utah	:	573	480	360	610
Wash.	:	1,719	2,100	1,930	1,100
Oreg.	:	477	400	600	450
Calif., all	:	32,740	34,002	2/ 39,711	35,086
Clingstone <sup>4/</sup>	:	21,718	22,585	2/ 27,085	22,585
Freestone	:	11,022	11,417	12,626	12,501
U.S.	:	64,251	51,852	69,859	82,616

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1955 - Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000; 1956 - Arkansas, 195; Illinois, 48.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955 - Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85; 1956 - California, Clingstone, 3,167; Colorado, 63.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500 bushels.

<sup>4/</sup> Mainly for canning.

## PEARS

State	Production 17				Indicated 1,000 bushels
	Average 1946-55 1,000 bushels	1955 1,000 bushels	1956 1,000 bushels	1957 1,000 bushels	
Conn.	50	60	52	40	
N. Y.	521	700	510	440	
Pa.	190	140	70	90	
Ohio	152	80	45	45	
Ill.	176	90	120	100	
Mich.	821	950	1,200	660	
Mo.	128	50	55	95	
Va.	105	11	40	35	
W. Va.	50	32	60	31	
N. C.	113	10	71	83	
Ga.	196	15	80	86	
Ky.	75	10	65	39	
Tenn.	91	5	130	110	
Ala.	121	2/	42	66	
Miss.	153	5	107	108	
Ark.	93	5	86	47	
La.	95	15	35	36	
Okla.	89	5	36	20	
Texas	216	20	123	230	
Idaho	72	110	110	100	
Colo.	181	150	225	165	
Utah	185	200	310	340	
Wash., all	6,214	6,450	4,550	5,280	
Bartlett	4,510	4,600	2,950	3,500	
Other	1,704	1,850	1,600	1,780	
Oreg., all	5,518	3/ 6,050	3/ 6,490	6,780	
Bartlett	2,163	2,700	2,550	2,700	
Other	3,356	3/ 3,350	3/ 3,940	4,080	
Calif., all	14,039	14,459	17,710	18,043	
Bartlett	12,310	12,876	15,627	16,043	
Other	1,729	1,583	2,083	2,000	
U.S.	29,940	29,622	32,322	33,069	

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in all other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1955 and 90,000 in 1956.

## GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			1957
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
N.Y.	68,880	88,500	106,000	70,000
N.J.	1,430	1,500	1,200	1,100
Pa.	19,700	24,000	31,600	21,500
Ohio	14,070	17,000	13,800	12,000
Ind.	1,220	800	1,600	900
Ill.	1,920	1,300	1,300	1,200
Mich.	33,890	23,500	60,500	53,000
Iowa	2,100	1,500	900	1,600
Mo.	3,680	2,500	3,400	3,500
Kans.	1,120	500	100	600
Va.	1,045	450	350	350
N.C.	2,540	1,100	1,300	1,000
S.C.	1,200	800	1,300	1,500
Ga.	1,700	1,000	1,400	1,300
Ark.	8,280	2,900	10,300	2,600
Ariz.	2,310	4,500	5,500	6,200
Wash.	29,120	48,600	30,000	47,000
Oreg.	1,090	900	700	800
Calif., all	2,757,900	3,020,000	2,624,000	2,440,000
Wine varieties	589,900	601,000	569,000	540,000
Table varieties	596,900	709,000	453,000	470,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,100	1,710,000	1,602,000	1,430,000
Raisins 2/	230,150	225,000	200,000	---
Not dried	650,500	810,000	802,000	---
U.S.	2,953,875	3,241,350	2,895,250	2,666,150

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

## CROP PRODUCTION, September 1957

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

Crop and State	APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES				Production 1/
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated	
	1946-55	1955	1956	1957	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	
APRICOTS:			Fresh Basis		
California	202,500	253,000	186,000	176,000	
Washington	16,670	21,000	7,700	14,000	
Utah	5,170	7,400	2,200	9,400	
3 States	224,340	281,400	195,900	199,400	
PLUMS:					
Michigan	6,030	5,200	4,900	6,900	
California	2/ 79,900	2/ 86,000	2/ 100,000	87,000	
PRUNES:					
Idaho	22,050	22,200	25,500	23,500	
Washington, all	20,050	25,000	17,000	18,900	
Eastern	15,840	21,000	14,200	15,000	
Western	4,210	4,000	2,800	3,900	
Oregon, all	56,270	52,600	59,000	37,600	
Eastern	12,740	15,600	500	600	
Western	43,530	37,000	58,500	37,000	
		Dry Basis 3/			
California	166,400	131,000	193,000	171,000	

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1955-Apricots, Washington 3,200; Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Washington, 1,100; Western Washington, 200; Eastern Oregon, 700. 1956-Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955-Plums, California, 2,000. 1956-Plums-California, 4,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
AVOCADOS:	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
Florida	62	51	77	6,940	2/10,800	13,400
FIGS:						
California						
Dried	83	90	85	3/29,060	3/25,000	---
Not dried				12,700	12,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	---	68	90	15,550	19,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	54	76	45	45,800	66,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	39,960	58,600	44,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	7,280	2,900	11,500
Washington	---	---	---	796	140	300
2 States	---	---	---	8,076	3,040	11,800
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	65,990	69,000	69,000
Oregon	---	---	---	7,330	2,800	5,600
2 States	---	---	---	73,320	71,800	74,600

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 1,125 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis.

State	PECANS			Production			
	Improved varieties 1/		Wild and seedling pecans		Indicated		
Average	1946-55	1956	Indicated	Average	1946-55	1956	Indicated
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N.C.	1,760	2,300	1,050	220	300	150	
S.C.	2,670	7,260	2,000	476	1,340	500	
Ga.	27,472	51,000	12,500	5,474	9,000	4,500	
Fla.	2,873	2,200	2,000	2,022	1,800	1,300	
Ala.	12,122	24,500	5,000	2,734	6,000	3,000	
Miss.	3,918	6,100	2,200	4,342	6,000	3,300	
Ark.	879	850	1,600	3,875	2,950	4,500	
La.	3,275	3,600	2,000	11,600	10,400	12,000	
Okla.	1,611	600	2,300	18,299	6,500	20,700	
Texas	4,553	4,400	6,000	26,587	23,100	31,500	
N.Mex.	2/2,624	3,500	3,750	---	---	---	
U.S.	62,970	106,310	40,400	75,630	67,390	81,450	

State	All Pecans			Production		
	Average 1946-55		1956	Indicated 1957		
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	pounds	pounds		pounds	pounds	
N.C.	1,981	2,600		1,200		
S.C.	3,146	8,600		2,500		
Ga.	32,946	60,000		17,000		
Fla.	4,895	4,000		3,300		
Ala.	14,856	30,500		8,000		
Miss.	8,260	12,100		5,500		
Ark.	4,754	3,800		6,100		
La.	14,875	14,000		14,000		
Okla.	19,910	7,100		23,000		
Texas	31,140	27,500		37,500		
N.Mex.	2/ 2,624	3,500		3,750		
U.S.	138,599	173,700		121,850		

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

State	CRANBERRIES			Production 1/		
	Average		1955	1956	1957	Indicated
	1946-55					
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	560,600	546,000	452,000	520,000		
N.J.	89,100	90,000	73,000	75,000		
Wis.	222,500	315,000	340,000	310,000		
Wash.	47,590	47,500	64,700	70,000		
Oreg.	20,300	27,300	40,000	45,000		
5 States	940,090	1,025,800	969,700	1,020,000		

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition September 1-17				
	Average	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1946-55	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>ORANGES:</b>					
California, all	: 75	82	77	74	58
Navel & Misc. 2/	: 74	80	73	75	56
Valencias	: 76	83	80	73	60
Florida, all	: 72	75	66	71	77
Early & Midseason	: 72	76	65	71	78
Valencias	: 71	73	67	70	76
Texas, all	: 53	83	60	53	74
Early & Midseason 2/	: 54	82	63	54	75
Valencias	: 52	85	54	51	69
Arizona, all	: 69	81	74	78	85
Navel & Misc. 2/	: 69	81	70	75	84
Valencias	: 70	82	78	81	87
Louisiana, all 2/	: 63	74	76	83	81
<b>5 States</b>	: 73	79	72	72	66
<b>TANGERINES:</b>					
Florida	: 66	70	59	62	56
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>					
Florida, all	: 65	63	65	66	66
Seedless	: 66	66	67	70	68
Other	: 63	60	63	62	64
Texas, all	: 45	73	44	51	65
Arizona, all	: 71	81	75	79	86
California, all	: 78	77	79	78	66
Desert Valleys	: 80	77	80	79	74
Other	: 76	77	78	78	62
<b>4 States</b>	: 58	69	58	62	67
<b>LEMONS:</b>					
California	: 75	77	80	74	64
<b>LIMES:</b>					
Florida	: 71	83	86	52	54

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
	Average: 1949-55	1956 1/ harvest: 1957	Average: 1949-55	1956 1/ harvest: 1957	Average: 1949-55	1956 1/ harvest: 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>						
Fla.	11.0	16.0	24.0	161	173	1,787
Calif.	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	1,768
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	45.0	156.3	155.3	3,554
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>						
Fla.-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	2,470
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.5	105	100	455
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	184
Total E. Spring	23.7	26.1	31.8	131.4	154.1	3,110
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>						
N. Car.	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	2,738
S. Car.	11.7	8.0	7.8	79	82	922
Ga.	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	191
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	1,765
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	48
Miss.	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	444
Ark.	15.7	9.5	8.8	49	54	770
La.	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	58
Okla.	6.5	4.8	4.3	50	47	325
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	513
Ariz.	4.6	4.3	6.5	224	250	1,045
Calif.	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	17,084
Total L. Spring	201.7	165.9	174.3	133.8	146.7	26,853
<u>EARLY SUMMER:</u>						
Mo.	12.9	10.0	9.0	63	70	820
Kans.	5.2	2.2	2.3	51	53	277
Del.	5.7	9.0	9.0	135	185	853
Md.	4.2	3.0	2.8	97	105	409
Va.-East. Shore	20.4	19.7	20.9	125	138	103
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	438
-Other	8.6	7.3	6.5	65	58	55
N. Car.	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	878
Ga.	4.0	2.8	2.8	36	36	142
Ky.	19.9	15.0	14.4	55	60	1,096
Tenn.	19.7	13.0	12.0	57	56	1,114
Texas	6.1	5.9	7.8	139	160	818
Total E. Summer	124.9	100.1	99.9	80.2	94.9	88.5
<u>LATE SUMMER:</u>						
Mass.	2.8	2.1	2.1	138	165	135
R. I.	1.4	1.3	1.5	137	150	115
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	24.1	20.0	19.0	191	205	190
N. J.	29.1	17.0	16.0	150	210	160
Pa.	6.4	4.3	4.5	131	170	115
Ohio	9.5	7.2	7.6	128	145	135
Ind.	7.4	4.0	3.8	105	115	110
Ill.	5.5	3.5	3.5	60	70	57
Mich.	7.8	6.1	6.0	91	110	125
Wis.	20.1	22.4	26.0	124	145	125
Minn.	5.2	5.0	4.8	121	160	140

See Footnotes on page 52.

## POTATOES, IRISH (Continued)

Seasonal group and State		Harvested acreage		Yield per harvested acre		Production	
for 1949-55	1956 1/ harvest	1957	1949-55	1956 1/ harvest	1957	1949-55	1956 1/ harvest
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.
LATE SUMMER:							
Nebr.	7.3	5.0	4.8	89	85	110	644
Md.	3.6	2.3	2.1	68	85	65	246
Va.	5.8	4.7	4.9	69	77	75	396
W. Va.	15.1	12.0	11.0	64	65	63	966
N. Car.	5.1	4.3	4.3	75	90	110	376
Idaho	9.3	9.2	10.5	204	220	210	1,904
Wyo.	1.2	1.2	1.2	204	240	200	248
Colo.	10.0	10.6	10.6	219	250	200	2,190
N. Mex.	1.0	1.5	2.0	85	150	175	87
Wash.	15.1	23.0	20.0	255	260	250	4,099
Oreg.	10.1	10.0	10.5	192	205	205	1,930
Calif.	13.2	11.0	10.2	262	290	275	3,449
Total Summer	218.0	187.7	186.9	152.7	181.0	163.3	33,042
							33,967
							30,530
FALL:							
Me.	136.4	147.0	138.0	251	284	260	34,136
N. H.	3.5	2.3	2.0	155	180	165	543
Vt.	4.3	2.8	2.3	136	160	160	577
Mass.	5.8	4.7	4.8	148	175	145	851
R. I.	3.3	3.5	3.7	196	205	170	646
Conn.	8.2	6.2	6.5	171	200	170	1,391
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	27.6	31.0	31.0	197	240	210	5,504
-Upstate	55.1	38.0	34.0	158	190	170	8,690
Pa.	62.7	46.7	45.5	141	135	135	8,839
Total Eastern Fall	307.0	282.2	267.8	199.1	240.1	214.5	61,179
							67,753
							57,450
Ohio	16.2	12.5	11.5	145	155	150	2,353
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.6	188	200	200	1,150
Mich.	61.4	46.0	44.0	111	160	130	6,756
Wis.	37.6	25.6	22.0	132	155	135	4,929
Minn.	78.4	80.0	80.0	104	130	105	8,130
Iowa	8.9	6.0	6.0	72	72	80	638
N. Dak.	95.6	93.0	99.0	108	138	110	10,362
S. Dak.	12.4	9.5	9.5	77	100	75	941
Nebr.	23.7	15.1	14.6	149	150	150	3,555
Total Central Fall	340.3	293.3	292.2	114.1	140.7	117.1	38,818
							41,267
							34,207
Mont.	10.2	8.9	8.3	130	150	150	1,324
Idaho	143.6	168.0	175.0	178	185	185	25,615
Wyo.	4.8	4.7	4.3	126	150	150	502
Colo.	43.8	42.4	42.4	186	178	200	8,157
Utah	11.1	9.6	9.7	149	170	180	1,644
Nev.	1.5	1.8	2.0	175	240	250	263
Wash.	13.8	19.0	19.0	223	225	225	3,095
Oreg.	25.3	27.0	26.0	221	240	240	5,553
Calif.	16.6	15.0	15.5	223	275	265	3,670
Total Western Fall	270.6	296.4	302.2	184.4	194.4	197.3	49,922
							57,611
							59,614
							51,261
U. S.	1,508.8	1,400.1		150.4	175.9	226.458	230,297
							243,716

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 290; Early Spring-Florida-Hastings, 81; Florida-Other, 30. 3/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1957 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1954-56 average percentages.

POTATOES, IRISH 1/ 1957 CROP					
Group and State	Average 1949-56 planted	Yield per acre planted	Acreage planted 1957	Indicated 1958 as per 1958	cent of 1957
	1,000 acres	Cwt.	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Winter:					
Florida	11.9	160	25.0	16.5	66
California	12.4	153	21.0	20.0	95
Total	24.3	154.8	46.0	36.5	79.3

1/Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

SWEETPOTATOES					
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Average : 1949-55	Indicated : 1956		Average : 1949-55	Indicated : 1957
				1,000	1,000
				cwt.	cwt.
N. J.	87	95	75	1,366	1,520
Mo.	54	55	50	144	121
Kans.	47	43	50	52	39
Md.	96	100	90	521	400
Va.	76	78	80	1,287	1,318
N. C.	59	66	58	2,690	2,376
S. C.	49	52	53	1,522	884
Ga.	41	46	47	1,264	736
Fla.	44	45	45	204	112
Ky.	49	55	52	308	275
Tenn.	53	55	59	746	605
Ala.	41	50	48	987	700
Miss.	45	44	49	1,190	880
Ark.	43	46	54	349	239
La.	54	60	57	4,982	5,100
Okla.	44	57	50	139	114
Texas	43	33	60	1,471	627
Calif.	68	73	73	773	876
U. S.	54.0	59.4	59.1	20,179	16,922
					16,186

HOPS					
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Average : 1946-55	Indicated : 1956		Average : 1946-55	Indicated : 1957
				1,000	1,000
				pounds	pounds
Idaho	1,802	1,980	1,700	2,070	3,564
Wash.	1,686	1,720	1,610	22,542	22,876
Oreg.	1,083	1,260	1,270	13,622	4,788
Calif.	1,564	1,350	1,350	12,847	7,155
U. S.	1,446	1,586	1,511	51,080	38,383
					41,700

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS  
MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/	Percent of milk cows milked				
	Sept. 1, av.	Sept. 1, av.	Sept. 1, av.	Sept. 1, av.	Sept. 1, av.	
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	18.6	22.1	22.1	80.6	80.8	79.9
N. H.	18.5	21.9	21.5	77.4	77.0	77.1
Vt.	16.5	17.8	17.9	75.1	72.9	72.7
Mass.	19.5	20.6	22.4	79.7	81.4	80.9
Conn.	19.6	21.1	20.4	77.8	76.9	74.6
N. Y.	19.5	20.5	20.5	77.0	75.3	73.6
N. J.	21.7	23.0	22.1	79.0	78.1	77.8
Pa.	19.5	21.0	20.5	78.1	76.6	77.0
N. Atl.	19.55	20.83	20.57	77.5	76.1	76.2
Ohio	19.1	21.6	21.2	76.3	73.7	76.0
Ind.	18.1	20.2	21.0	74.8	74.7	74.7
Ill.	18.0	20.2	20.5	71.0	73.1	74.2
Mich.	21.0	22.7	23.7	81.7	79.7	79.8
Wis.	18.2	18.5	20.1	78.1	74.5	75.4
E. N. Cent.	18.71	20.03	20.99	76.8	75.1	75.9
Minn.	15.3	15.8	16.3	69.4	66.2	68.6
Iowa	16.9	19.5	20.6	69.8	69.5	72.6
Mo.	14.9	16.7	15.9	69.6	69.0	66.9
N. Dak.	15.4	15.2	15.9	69.8	66.5	65.8
S. Dak.	13.6	15.0	14.7	65.0	66.9	67.0
Nebr.	16.0	17.6	17.5	69.5	68.6	68.5
Kans.	15.0	15.7	16.5	66.2	64.7	66.6
W. N. Cent.	15.40	16.41	16.75	68.5	67.1	68.0
Md.	18.6	21.5	20.0	74.6	75.3	75.4
Va.	16.4	19.6	19.3	70.9	71.3	73.9
W. Va.	15.1	17.0	15.6	73.0	73.4	71.3
N. C.	15.0	16.7	16.3	72.0	69.3	70.2
S. C.	12.4	13.9	14.0	68.3	68.0	66.8
Ga.	10.6	12.3	11.7	60.4	61.2	57.4
S. Atl.	14.74	16.74	16.58	69.5	68.9	70.7
Ky.	14.6	15.9	13.0	70.7	71.9	70.7
Tenn.	13.1	13.9	13.8	71.2	68.1	69.2
Ala.	9.7	9.6	9.6	59.5	54.3	56.9
Miss.	8.4	9.6	8.8	60.2	60.9	56.3
Ark.	10.1	11.3	12.3	60.5	56.8	60.3
La.	7.3	8.5	8.5	46.5	54.1	51.3
Okla.	11.3	13.7	13.4	59.5	62.2	62.0
Tex.	9.0	9.3	10.5	55.0	55.0	55.4
S. Cent.	11.02	12.64	12.66	62.1	62.4	62.2
Mont.	17.8	19.0	19.3	72.0	72.8	71.4
Idaho	20.6	22.0	22.7	78.1	78.4	78.2
Wyo.	19.5	19.4	19.7	74.0	73.0	68.1
Colo.	17.4	18.5	20.8	71.6	72.6	76.8
Utah	20.3	24.1	23.0	78.7	77.0	77.6
Wash.	21.8	22.0	23.6	80.2	78.8	77.7
Oreg.	19.0	20.3	22.3	78.8	82.4	82.9
Calif.	21.1	25.2	26.2	78.0	78.5	81.1
West.	19.94	22.36	23.72	77.1	78.0	78.9
U. S.	16.30	17.89	18.28	71.4	70.8	71.4

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

## CROP PRODUCTION, September 1957

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State		Number of layers on hand during August		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During August		Jan.-Aug. incl.	
division	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Maine	3,201	3,203	1,711	1,665	55	53	453	445	
N.H.	2,352	2,314	1,708	1,606	40	37	320	317	
Vt.	869	824	1,686	1,841	15	15	131	124	
Mass.	3,520	3,544	1,767	1,736	62	62	509	505	
R.I.	398	408	1,773	1,628	7	7	57	55	
Conn.	3,336	3,450	1,773	1,668	59	58	451	465	
N.Y.	9,840	8,751	1,662	1,693	164	148	1,349	1,270	
N.J.	14,009	13,020	1,618	1,665	227	217	1,736	1,765	
Pa.	17,170	16,551	1,652	1,674	284	277	2,405	2,402	
N.Atl.	54,695	52,065	1,669	1,679	913	874	7,411	7,348	
Ohio	11,212	10,325	1,609	1,655	180	171	1,675	1,613	
Ind.	11,374	10,345	1,553	1,596	177	165	1,668	1,589	
Ill.	13,922	14,095	1,562	1,572	217	222	2,096	2,155	
Mich.	7,968	7,852	1,618	1,637	129	129	1,112	1,126	
Wis.	10,798	10,628	1,643	1,674	177	178	1,620	1,615	
E.N.Cent.	55,274	53,245	1,592	1,625	880	865	8,171	8,098	
Minn.	18,421	17,690	1,600	1,575	295	279	2,801	2,867	
Iowa	21,416	20,488	1,655	1,668	354	342	3,451	3,540	
Mo.	9,507	9,666	1,476	1,457	140	141	1,443	1,456	
N.Dak.	2,700	2,751	1,575	1,528	43	42	400	408	
S.Dak.	5,915	6,549	1,522	1,587	90	104	921	1,004	
Nebr.	7,750	8,770	1,562	1,575	121	138	1,280	1,379	
Kans.	7,421	7,746	1,442	1,538	107	119	1,164	1,223	
W.N.Cent.	73,130	73,660	1,573	1,582	1,150	1,165	11,460	11,877	
Del.	638	550	1,553	1,414	10	8	95	79	
Md.	2,213	1,999	1,519	1,488	34	30	308	287	
Va.	3,986	4,288	1,445	1,510	58	65	557	599	
W.Va.	1,996	1,824	1,531	1,494	31	27	286	269	
N.C.	8,501	8,768	1,491	1,578	127	138	1,136	1,235	
S.C.	2,685	2,839	1,463	1,534	39	44	366	390	
Ga.	6,098	6,660	1,569	1,624	96	108	843	903	
Fla.	2,658	2,860	1,683	1,693	45	48	402	398	
S.Atl.	28,775	29,788	1,529	1,571	440	468	3,993	4,160	
Ky.	5,541	5,753	1,359	1,407	74	81	756	796	
Tenn.	5,262	5,207	1,364	1,361	72	71	690	694	
Ala.	4,364	4,368	1,442	1,463	63	64	572	572	
Miss.	3,797	3,749	1,333	1,318	51	49	452	456	
Ark.	3,365	3,367	1,364	1,460	46	49	446	451	
La.	2,318	2,344	1,293	1,252	30	29	269	274	
Okla.	4,344	4,301	1,271	1,392	55	60	603	615	
Texas	12,660	11,944	1,324	1,451	168	173	1,642	1,621	
S.Cent.	41,651	41,033	1,342	1,404	559	576	5,430	5,479	
Mont.	1,088	1,086	1,562	1,538	17	17	160	160	
Idaho	1,248	1,248	1,696	1,717	21	21	200	205	
Wyo.	336	344	1,674	1,612	6	6	49	50	
Colo.	1,686	1,550	1,637	1,649	28	26	240	233	
N.Mex.	550	554	1,513	1,534	8	8	74	76	
Ariz.	402	414	1,643	1,690	7	7	61	60	
Utah	1,535	1,552	1,724	1,705	26	26	236	237	
Nev.	99	98	1,553	1,550	2	2	16	16	
Wash.	3,952	4,008	1,804	1,860	71	75	611	621	
Oreg.	2,692	2,640	1,742	1,814	47	48	426	420	
Calif.	21,003	21,054	1,872	1,919	393	404	3,018	3,058	
West.	34,591	34,548	1,810	1,852	626	640	5,091	5,136	
U.S.	288,116	284,339	1,585	1,614	4,568	4,588	41,556	42,098	



